

OM-2243 212 113H
June 2005

Processes



Multiprocess Welding

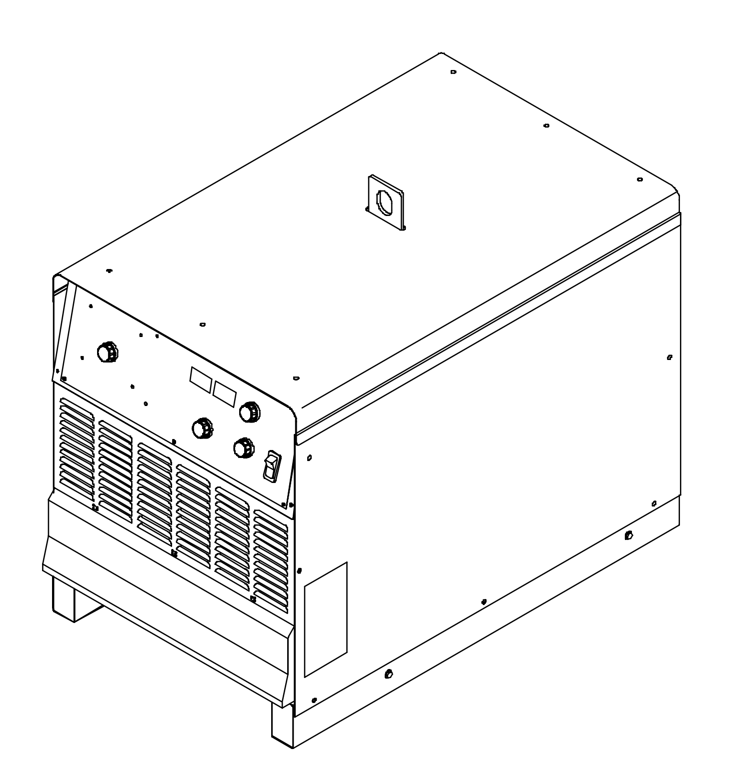
Description





Arc Welding Power Source

NT® 456 CC/CV



OWNER'S MANUAL

From Miller to You

Thank you and *congratulations* on choosing Miller. Now you can get the job done and get it done right. We know you don't have time to do it any other way.

That's why when Niels Miller first started building arc welders in 1929, he made sure his products offered long-lasting value and superior quality. Like you, his customers couldn't afford anything less. Miller products had to be more than the best they could be. They had to be the best you could buy.

Today, the people that build and sell Miller products continue the tradition. They're just as committed to providing equipment and service that meets the high standards of quality and value established in 1929.

This Owner's Manual is designed to help you get the most out of your Miller products. Please take time to read the Safety precautions. They will help you protect yourself against potential hazards on the worksite. We've made installation and operation quick and easy. With Miller you can count on years of reliable service with proper maintenance. And if for some reason the unit needs repair, there's a Troubleshooting section that will help you figure out what the problem is. The parts list will then help you to decide the exact part you may need to fix the problem. Warranty and service information for your particular model are also provided.



Miller is the first welding equipment manufacturer in the U.S.A. to be registered to the ISO 9001:2000 Quality System Standard.

Miller Electric manufactures a full line of welders and welding related equipment. For information on other quality Miller products, contact your local Miller distributor to receive the latest full line catalog or individual specification sheets. **To locate your nearest distributor or service agency call 1-800-4-A-Miller, or visit us at www.MillerWelds.com on the web.**



Working as hard as you do – every power source from Miller is backed by the most hassle-free warranty in the business.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Notes

SECTION 1 − SAFETY PRECAUTIONS - READ BEFORE USING

som _3/05

▲ **Warning: Protect yourself and others from injury — read and follow these precautions.**

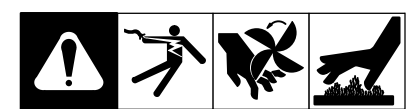
1-1. Symbol Usage



Means Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards with this procedure! The possible hazards are shown in the adjoining symbols.

▲ **Marks a special safety message.**

☞ *Means "Note"; not safety related.*



This group of symbols means Warning! Watch Out! possible ELECTRIC SHOCK, MOVING PARTS, and HOT PARTS hazards. Consult symbols and related instructions below for necessary actions to avoid the hazards.

1-2. Arc Welding Hazards

▲ **The symbols shown below are used throughout this manual to call attention to and identify possible hazards. When you see the symbol, watch out, and follow the related instructions to avoid the hazard. The safety information given below is only a summary of the more complete safety information found in the Safety Standards listed in Section 1-5. Read and follow all Safety Standards.**

▲ **Only qualified persons should install, operate, maintain, and repair this unit.**

▲ **During operation, keep everybody, especially children, away.**



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill.

Touching live electrical parts can cause fatal shocks or severe burns. The electrode and work circuit is electrically live whenever the output is on. The input power circuit and machine internal circuits are also live when power is on. In semiautomatic or automatic wire welding, the wire, wire reel, drive roll housing, and all metal parts touching the welding wire are electrically live. Incorrectly installed or improperly grounded equipment is a hazard.

- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Wear dry, hole-free insulating gloves and body protection.
- Insulate yourself from work and ground using dry insulating mats or covers big enough to prevent any physical contact with the work or ground.
- Do not use AC output in damp areas, if movement is confined, or if there is a danger of falling.
- Use AC output ONLY if required for the welding process.
- If AC output is required, use remote output control if present on unit.
- Additional safety precautions are required when any of the following electrically hazardous conditions are present: in damp locations or while wearing wet clothing; on metal structures such as floors, gratings, or scaffolds; when in cramped positions such as sitting, kneeling, or lying; or when there is a high risk of unavoidable or accidental contact with the workpiece or ground. For these conditions, use the following equipment in order presented: 1) a semiautomatic DC constant voltage (wire) welder, 2) a DC manual (stick) welder, or 3) an AC welder with reduced open-circuit voltage. In most situations, use of a DC, constant voltage wire welder is recommended. And, do not work alone!
- Disconnect input power or stop engine before installing or servicing this equipment. Lockout/tagout input power according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (see Safety Standards).
- Properly install and ground this equipment according to its Owner's Manual and national, state, and local codes.
- Always verify the supply ground − check and be sure that input power cord ground wire is properly connected to ground terminal in disconnect box or that cord plug is connected to a properly grounded receptacle outlet.
- When making input connections, attach proper grounding conductor first − double-check connections.
- Frequently inspect input power cord for damage or bare wiring − replace cord immediately if damaged − bare wiring can kill.
- Turn off all equipment when not in use.
- Do not use worn, damaged, undersized, or poorly spliced cables.
- Do not drape cables over your body.
- If earth grounding of the workpiece is required, ground it directly with a separate cable.
- Do not touch electrode if you are in contact with the work, ground, or another electrode from a different machine.
- Do not touch electrode holders connected to two welding machines at the same time since double open-circuit voltage will be present.
- Use only well-maintained equipment. Repair or replace damaged parts at once. Maintain unit according to manual.
- Wear a safety harness if working above floor level.
- Keep all panels and covers securely in place.
- Clamp work cable with good metal-to-metal contact to workpiece or worktable as near the weld as practical.
- Insulate work clamp when not connected to workpiece to prevent contact with any metal object.
- Do not connect more than one electrode or work cable to any single weld output terminal.

SIGNIFICANT DC VOLTAGE exists in inverter-type welding power sources after removal of input power.

- Turn Off inverter, disconnect input power, and discharge input capacitors according to instructions in Maintenance Section before touching any parts.



FUMES AND GASES can be hazardous.

Welding produces fumes and gases. Breathing these fumes and gases can be hazardous to your health.

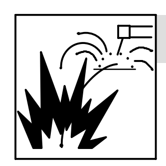
- Keep your head out of the fumes. Do not breathe the fumes.
- If inside, ventilate the area and/or use local forced ventilation at the arc to remove welding fumes and gases.
- If ventilation is poor, wear an approved air-supplied respirator.
- Read and understand the Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) and the manufacturer's instructions for metals, consumables, coatings, cleaners, and degreasers.
- Work in a confined space only if it is well ventilated, or while wearing an air-supplied respirator. Always have a trained watchperson nearby. Welding fumes and gases can displace air and lower the oxygen level causing injury or death. Be sure the breathing air is safe.
- Do not weld in locations near degreasing, cleaning, or spraying operations. The heat and rays of the arc can react with vapors to form highly toxic and irritating gases.
- Do not weld on coated metals, such as galvanized, lead, or cadmium plated steel, unless the coating is removed from the weld area, the area is well ventilated, and while wearing an air-supplied respirator. The coatings and any metals containing these elements can give off toxic fumes if welded.



ARC RAYS can burn eyes and skin.

Arc rays from the welding process produce intense visible and invisible (ultraviolet and infrared) rays that can burn eyes and skin. Sparks fly off from the weld.

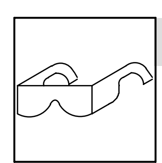
- Wear an approved welding helmet fitted with a proper shade of filter lenses to protect your face and eyes when welding or watching (see ANSI Z49.1 and Z87.1 listed in Safety Standards).
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields under your helmet.
- Use protective screens or barriers to protect others from flash, glare and sparks; warn others not to watch the arc.
- Wear protective clothing made from durable, flame-resistant material (leather, heavy cotton, or wool) and foot protection.



WELDING can cause fire or explosion.

Welding on closed containers, such as tanks, drums, or pipes, can cause them to blow up. Sparks can fly off from the welding arc. The flying sparks, hot workpiece, and hot equipment can cause fires and burns. Accidental contact of electrode to metal objects can cause sparks, explosion, overheating, or fire. Check and be sure the area is safe before doing any welding.

- Remove all flammables within 35 ft (10.7 m) of the welding arc. If this is not possible, tightly cover them with approved covers.
- Do not weld where flying sparks can strike flammable material.
- Protect yourself and others from flying sparks and hot metal.
- Be alert that welding sparks and hot materials from welding can easily go through small cracks and openings to adjacent areas.
- Watch for fire, and keep a fire extinguisher nearby.
- Be aware that welding on a ceiling, floor, bulkhead, or partition can cause fire on the hidden side.
- Do not weld on closed containers such as tanks, drums, or pipes, unless they are properly prepared according to AWS F4.1 (see Safety Standards).
- Connect work cable to the work as close to the welding area as practical to prevent welding current from traveling long, possibly unknown paths and causing electric shock, sparks, and fire hazards.
- Do not use welder to thaw frozen pipes.
- Remove stick electrode from holder or cut off welding wire at contact tip when not in use.
- Wear oil-free protective garments such as leather gloves, heavy shirt, cuffless trousers, high shoes, and a cap.
- Remove any combustibles, such as a butane lighter or matches, from your person before doing any welding.
- Follow requirements in OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) and NFPA 51B for hot work and have a fire watcher and extinguisher nearby.



FLYING METAL can injure eyes.

- Welding, chipping, wire brushing, and grinding cause sparks and flying metal. As welds cool, they can throw off slag.
- Wear approved safety glasses with side shields even under your welding helmet.



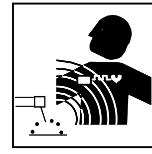
BUILDUP OF GAS can injure or kill.

- Shut off shielding gas supply when not in use.
- Always ventilate confined spaces or use approved air-supplied respirator.



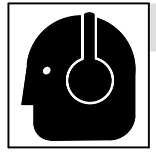
HOT PARTS can cause severe burns.

- Do not touch hot parts bare handed.
- Allow cooling period before working on gun or torch.
- To handle hot parts, use proper tools and/or wear heavy, insulated welding gloves and clothing to prevent burns.



MAGNETIC FIELDS can affect pacemakers.

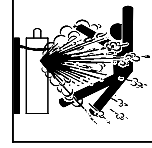
- Pacemaker wearers keep away.
- Wearers should consult their doctor before going near arc welding, gouging, or spot welding operations.



NOISE can damage hearing.

Noise from some processes or equipment can damage hearing.

- Wear approved ear protection if noise level is high.

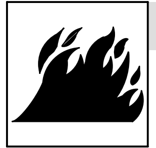


CYLINDERS can explode if damaged.

Shielding gas cylinders contain gas under high pressure. If damaged, a cylinder can explode. Since gas cylinders are normally part of the welding process, be sure to treat them carefully.

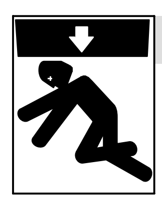
- Protect compressed gas cylinders from excessive heat, mechanical shocks, physical damage, slag, open flames, sparks, and arcs.
- Install cylinders in an upright position by securing to a stationary support or cylinder rack to prevent falling or tipping.
- Keep cylinders away from any welding or other electrical circuits.
- Never drape a welding torch over a gas cylinder.
- Never allow a welding electrode to touch any cylinder.
- Never weld on a pressurized cylinder – explosion will result.
- Use only correct shielding gas cylinders, regulators, hoses, and fittings designed for the specific application; maintain them and associated parts in good condition.
- Turn face away from valve outlet when opening cylinder valve.
- Keep protective cap in place over valve except when cylinder is in use or connected for use.
- Use the right equipment, correct procedures, and sufficient number of persons to lift and move cylinders.
- Read and follow instructions on compressed gas cylinders, associated equipment, and Compressed Gas Association (CGA) publication P-1 listed in Safety Standards.

1-3. Additional Symbols For Installation, Operation, And Maintenance



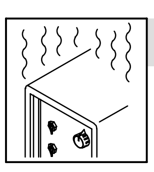
FIRE OR EXPLOSION hazard.

- Do not install or place unit on, over, or near combustible surfaces.
- Do not install unit near flammables.
- Do not overload building wiring – be sure power supply system is properly sized, rated, and protected to handle this unit.



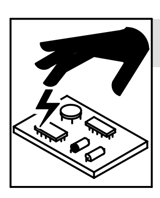
FALLING UNIT can cause injury.

- Use lifting eye to lift unit only, NOT running gear, gas cylinders, or any other accessories.
- Use equipment of adequate capacity to lift and support unit.
- If using lift forks to move unit, be sure forks are long enough to extend beyond opposite side of unit.



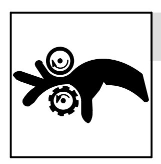
OVERUSE can cause OVERHEATING

- Allow cooling period; follow rated duty cycle.
- Reduce current or reduce duty cycle before starting to weld again.
- Do not block or filter airflow to unit.



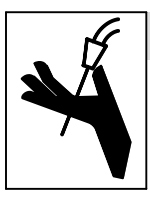
STATIC (ESD) can damage PC boards.

- Put on grounded wrist strap BEFORE handling boards or parts.
- Use proper static-proof bags and boxes to store, move, or ship PC boards.



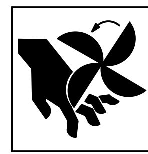
MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts.
- Keep away from pinch points such as drive rolls.



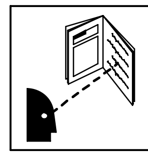
WELDING WIRE can cause injury.

- Do not press gun trigger until instructed to do so.
- Do not point gun toward any part of the body, other people, or any metal when threading welding wire.



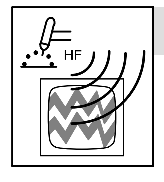
MOVING PARTS can cause injury.

- Keep away from moving parts such as fans.
- Keep all doors, panels, covers, and guards closed and securely in place.
- Have only qualified persons remove doors, panels, covers, or guards for maintenance as necessary.
- Reinstall doors, panels, covers, or guards when maintenance is finished and before reconnecting input power.



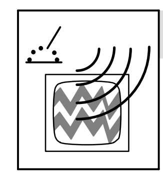
READ INSTRUCTIONS.

- Read Owner's Manual before using or servicing unit.
- Use only genuine Miller/Hobart replacement parts.



H.F. RADIATION can cause interference.

- High-frequency (H.F.) can interfere with radio navigation, safety services, computers, and communications equipment.
- Have only qualified persons familiar with electronic equipment perform this installation.
- The user is responsible for having a qualified electrician promptly correct any interference problem resulting from the installation.
- If notified by the FCC about interference, stop using the equipment at once.
- Have the installation regularly checked and maintained.
- Keep high-frequency source doors and panels tightly shut, keep spark gaps at correct setting, and use grounding and shielding to minimize the possibility of interference.



ARC WELDING can cause interference.

- Electromagnetic energy can interfere with sensitive electronic equipment such as computers and computer-driven equipment such as robots.
- Be sure all equipment in the welding area is electromagnetically compatible.
- To reduce possible interference, keep weld cables as short as possible, close together, and down low, such as on the floor.
- Locate welding operation 100 meters from any sensitive electronic equipment.
- Be sure this welding machine is installed and grounded according to this manual.
- If interference still occurs, the user must take extra measures such as moving the welding machine, using shielded cables, using line filters, or shielding the work area.

1-4. California Proposition 65 Warnings

▲ **Welding or cutting equipment produces fumes or gases which contain chemicals known to the State of California to cause birth defects and, in some cases, cancer. (California Health & Safety Code Section 25249.5 et seq.)**

▲ **Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.**

For Gasoline Engines:

▲ **Engine exhaust contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or other reproductive harm.**

For Diesel Engines:

▲ **Diesel engine exhaust and some of its constituents are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, and other reproductive harm.**

1-5. Principal Safety Standards

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 from Global Engineering Documents (phone: 1-877-413-5184, website: www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269–9101 (phone: 617–770–3000, website: www.nfpa.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, from Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202–4102 (phone: 703–412–0900, website: www.cganet.com).

Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, CSA Standard W117.2, from Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3 (phone: 800–463–6727 or in Toronto 416–747–4044, website: www.csa–international.org).

Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, from American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036–8002 (phone: 212–642–4900, website: www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, from National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269–9101 (phone: 617–770–3000, website: www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, from U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (there are 10 Regional Offices––phone for Region 5, Chicago, is 312–353–2220, website: www.osha.gov).

1-6. EMF Information

Considerations About Welding And The Effects Of Low Frequency Electric And Magnetic Fields

Welding current, as it flows through welding cables, will cause electromagnetic fields. There has been and still is some concern about such fields. However, after examining more than 500 studies spanning 17 years of research, a special blue ribbon committee of the National Research Council concluded that: "The body of evidence, in the committee's judgment, has not demonstrated that exposure to power-frequency electric and magnetic fields is a human-health hazard." However, studies are still going forth and evidence continues to be examined. Until the final conclusions of the research are reached, you may wish to minimize your exposure to electromagnetic fields when welding or cutting.

To reduce magnetic fields in the workplace, use the following procedures:

1. Keep cables close together by twisting or taping them.
2. Arrange cables to one side and away from the operator.
3. Do not coil or drape cables around your body.
4. Keep welding power source and cables as far away from operator as practical.
5. Connect work clamp to workpiece as close to the weld as possible.

About Pacemakers:

Pacemaker wearers consult your doctor before welding or going near welding operations. If cleared by your doctor, then following the above procedures is recommended.

SECTION 2 – CONSIGNES DE SÉCURITÉ – LIRE AVANT UTILISATION

som _3/05

▲ **Avertissement : se protéger et protéger les autres contre le risque de blessure — lire et respecter ces consignes.**

2-1. Symboles utilisés



Symbole graphique d'avertissement ! Attention ! Cette procédure comporte des risques possibles ! Les dangers éventuels sont représentés par les symboles graphiques joints.

▲ **Indique un message de sécurité particulier**

☞ *Signifie NOTE ; n'est pas relatif à la sécurité.*

Ce groupe de symboles signifie Avertissement ! Attention ! Risques d'ÉLECTROCUTION, ORGANES MOBILES et PARTIES CHAUDES. Consulter les symboles et les instructions afférentes ci-dessous concernant les mesures à prendre pour supprimer les dangers.

2-2. Dangers relatifs au soudage à l'arc

▲ **Les symboles représentés ci-dessous sont utilisés dans ce manuel pour attirer l'attention et identifier les dangers possibles. En présence de l'un de ces symboles, prendre garde et suivre les instructions afférentes pour éviter tout risque. Les instructions en matière de sécurité indiquées ci-dessous ne constituent qu'un sommaire des instructions de sécurité plus complètes fournies dans les normes de sécurité énumérées dans la Section 2-5. Lire et observer toutes les normes de sécurité.**

▲ **Seul un personnel qualifié est autorisé à installer, faire fonctionner, entretenir et réparer cet appareil.**

▲ **Pendant le fonctionnement, maintenir à distance toutes les personnes, notamment les enfants de l'appareil.**



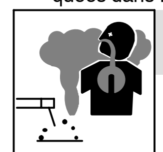
UNE DÉCHARGE ÉLECTRIQUE peut entraîner la mort.

Le contact d'organes électriques sous tension peut provoquer des accidents mortels ou des brûlures graves. Le circuit de l'électrode et de la pièce est sous tension lorsque le courant est délivré à la sortie. Le circuit d'alimentation et les circuits internes de la machine sont également sous tension lorsque l'alimentation est sur Marche. Dans le mode de soudage avec du fil, le fil, le dérouleur, le bloc de commande du rouleau et toutes les parties métalliques en contact avec le fil sont sous tension électrique. Un équipement installé ou mis à la terre de manière incorrecte ou impropre constitue un danger.

- Ne pas toucher aux pièces électriques sous tension.
- Porter des gants isolants et des vêtements de protection secs et sans trous.
- S'isoler de la pièce à couper et du sol en utilisant des housses ou des tapis assez grands afin d'éviter tout contact physique avec la pièce à couper ou le sol.
- Ne pas se servir de source électrique à courant électrique dans les zones humides, dans les endroits confinés ou là où on risque de tomber.
- Se servir d'une source électrique à courant électrique UNIQUEMENT si le procédé de soudage le demande.
- Si l'utilisation d'une source électrique à courant électrique s'avère nécessaire, se servir de la fonction de télécommande si l'appareil en est équipé.
- D'autres consignes de sécurité sont nécessaires dans les conditions suivantes : risques électriques dans un environnement humide ou si l'on porte des vêtements mouillés ; sur des structures métalliques telles que sols, grilles ou échafaudages ; en position coincée comme assise, à genoux ou couchée ; ou s'il y a un risque élevé de contact inévitable ou accidentel avec la pièce à souder ou le sol. Dans ces conditions, utiliser les équipements suivants, dans l'ordre indiqué : 1) un poste à souder DC à tension constante (à fil), 2) un poste à souder DC manuel (électrode) ou 3) un poste à souder AC à tension à vide réduite. Dans la plupart des situations, l'utilisation d'un poste à souder DC à fil à tension constante est recommandée. En outre, ne pas travailler seul !
- Couper l'alimentation ou arrêter le moteur avant de procéder à l'installation, à la réparation ou à l'entretien de l'appareil. Déverrouiller l'alimentation selon la norme OSHA 29 CFR 1910.147 (voir normes de sécurité).
- Installer le poste correctement et le mettre à la terre convenablement selon les consignes du manuel de l'opérateur et les normes nationales, provinciales et locales.
- Toujours vérifier la terre du cordon d'alimentation. Vérifier et s'assurer que le fil de terre du cordon d'alimentation est bien raccordé à la borne de terre du sectionneur ou que la fiche du cordon est raccordée à une prise correctement mise à la terre.
- En effectuant les raccordements d'entrée, fixer d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre approprié et contre-vérifier les connexions.
- Vérifier fréquemment le cordon d'alimentation afin de s'assurer qu'il n'est pas altéré ou à nu, le remplacer immédiatement s'il l'est. Un fil à nu peut entraîner la mort.
- L'équipement doit être hors tension lorsqu'il n'est pas utilisé.
- Ne pas utiliser des câbles usés, endommagés, de grosseur insuffisante ou mal épissés.
- Ne pas enrouler les câbles autour du corps.
- Si la pièce soudée doit être mise à la terre, le faire directement avec un câble distinct.
- Ne pas toucher l'électrode quand on est en contact avec la pièce, la terre ou une électrode provenant d'une autre machine.
- Ne pas toucher des porte électrodes connectés à deux machines en même temps à cause de la présence d'une tension à vide doublée.
- N'utiliser qu'un matériel en bon état. Réparer ou remplacer sur-le-champ les pièces endommagées. Entretenir l'appareil conformément à ce manuel.
- Porter un harnais de sécurité si l'on doit travailler au-dessus du sol.
- S'assurer que tous les panneaux et couvercles sont correctement en place.
- Fixer le câble de retour de façon à obtenir un bon contact métal-métal avec la pièce à souder ou la table de travail, le plus près possible de la soudure.
- Isoler la pince de masse quand pas mis à la pièce pour éviter le contact avec tout objet métallique.
- Ne pas raccorder plus d'une électrode ou plus d'un câble de masse à une même borne de sortie de soudage.

Il reste une TENSION DC NON NÉGLIGEABLE dans les sources de soudage onduleur quand on a coupé l'alimentation.

- Arrêter les convertisseurs, débrancher le courant électrique et décharger les condensateurs d'alimentation selon les instructions indiquées dans la partie Entretien avant de toucher les pièces.



LES FUMÉES ET LES GAZ peuvent être dangereux.

Le soudage génère des fumées et des gaz. Leur inhalation peut être dangereuse pour la santé.

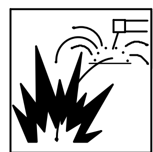
- Ne pas mettre sa tête au-dessus des vapeurs. Ne pas respirer ces vapeurs.
- À l'intérieur, ventiler la zone et/ou utiliser une ventilation forcée au niveau de l'arc pour l'évacuation des fumées et des gaz de soudage.
- Si la ventilation est médiocre, porter un respirateur anti-vapeurs approuvé.
- Lire et comprendre les spécifications de sécurité des matériaux (MSDS) et les instructions du fabricant concernant les métaux, les consommables, les revêtements, les nettoyants et les dégraisseurs.
- Travailler dans un espace fermé seulement s'il est bien ventilé ou en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Demander toujours à un surveillant dûment formé de se tenir à proximité. Des fumées et des gaz de soudage peuvent déplacer l'air et abaisser le niveau d'oxygène provoquant des blessures ou des accidents mortels. S'assurer que l'air de respiration ne présente aucun danger.
- Ne pas souder dans des endroits situés à proximité d'opérations de dégraissage, de nettoyage ou de pulvérisation. La chaleur et les rayons de l'arc peuvent réagir en présence de vapeurs et former des gaz hautement toxiques et irritants.
- Ne pas souder des métaux munis d'un revêtement, tels que l'acier galvanisé, plaqué en plomb ou au cadmium à moins que le revêtement n'ait été enlevé dans la zone de soudure, que l'endroit soit bien ventilé et en portant un respirateur à alimentation d'air. Les revêtements et tous les métaux renfermant ces éléments peuvent dégager des fumées toxiques en cas de soudage.



LES RAYONS D'ARC peuvent entraîner des brûlures aux yeux et à la peau.

Le rayonnement de l'arc du procédé de soudage génère des rayons visibles et invisibles intenses (ultraviolets et infrarouges) susceptibles de provoquer des brûlures dans les yeux et sur la peau. Des étincelles sont projetées pendant le soudage.

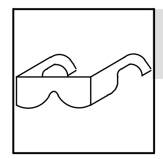
- Porter un casque de soudage approuvé muni de verres filtrants approprié pour protéger visage et yeux pendant le soudage (voir ANSI Z49.1 et Z87.1 énuméré dans les normes de sécurité).
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux même sous votre casque.
- Avoir recours à des écrans protecteurs ou à des rideaux pour protéger les autres contre les rayonnements les éblouissements et les étincelles ; prévenir toute personne sur les lieux de ne pas regarder l'arc.
- Porter des vêtements confectionnés avec des matières résistantes et ignifuges (cuir, coton lourd ou laine) et des bottes de protection.



LE SOUDAGE peut provoquer un incendie ou une explosion.

Le soudage effectué sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours ou des conduites peut provoquer leur éclatement. Des étincelles peuvent être projetées de l'arc de soudure. La projection d'étincelles, des pièces chaudes et des équipements chauds peuvent provoquer des incendies et des brûlures. Le contact accidentel de l'électrode avec des objets métalliques peut provoquer des étincelles, une explosion, une surchauffe ou un incendie. Avant de commencer le soudage, vérifier et s'assurer que l'endroit ne présente pas de danger.

- Déplacer toutes les substances inflammables à une distance de 10,7 m de l'arc de soudage. En cas d'impossibilité, les recouvrir soigneusement avec des protections homologuées.
- Ne pas souder dans un endroit où des étincelles peuvent tomber sur des substances inflammables.
- Se protéger, ainsi que toute autre personne travaillant sur les lieux, contre les étincelles et le métal chaud.
- Des étincelles et des matériaux chauds du soudage peuvent facilement passer dans d'autres zones en traversant de petites fissures et des ouvertures.
- Afin d'éliminer tout risque de feu, être vigilant et garder toujours un extincteur à la portée de main.
- Le soudage effectué sur un plafond, plancher, paroi ou séparation peut déclencher un incendie de l'autre côté.
- Ne pas effectuer le soudage sur des conteneurs fermés tels que des réservoirs, tambours, ou conduites, à moins qu'ils n'aient été préparés correctement conformément à AWS F4.1 (voir les normes de sécurité).
- Brancher le câble de masse sur la pièce le plus près possible de la zone de soudage pour éviter le transport du courant sur une longue distance par des chemins inconnus éventuels en provoquant des risques d'électrocution, d'étincelles et d'incendie.
- Ne pas utiliser le poste de soudage pour dégeler des conduites gelées.
- En cas de non-utilisation, enlever la baguette d'électrode du porte-électrode ou couper le fil à la pointe de contact.
- Porter des vêtements de protection exempts d'huile tels que des gants en cuir, une veste résistante, des pantalons sans revers, des bottes et un casque.
- Avant de souder, retirer toute substance combustible de ses poches telles qu'un allumeur au butane ou des allumettes.
- Suivre les consignes de OSHA 1910.252 (a) (2) (iv) et de NFPA 51B pour travaux de soudage et prévoir un détecteur d'incendie et un extincteur à proximité.



DES PARTICULES VOLANTES peuvent blesser les yeux.

- Le soudage, l'écaillement, le passage de la pièce à la brosse en fil de fer, et le meulage génèrent des étincelles et des particules métalliques volantes. Pendant la période de refroidissement des soudures, elles risquent de projeter du laitier.
- Porter des lunettes de sécurité avec écrans latéraux ou un écran facial.



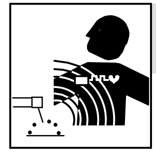
LES ACCUMULATIONS DE GAZ risquent de provoquer des blessures ou même la mort.

- Fermer l'alimentation du gaz protecteur en cas de non-utilisation.
- Veiller toujours à bien aérer les espaces confinés ou se servir d'un respirateur d'adduction d'air homologué.



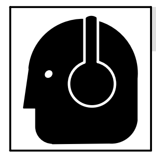
DES PIÈCES CHAUDES peuvent provoquer des brûlures graves.

- Ne pas toucher des parties chaudes à mains nues.
- Prévoir une période de refroidissement avant d'utiliser le pistolet ou la torche.
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces chaudes, utiliser les outils recommandés et porter des gants de soudage et des vêtements épais pour éviter les brûlures.



LES CHAMPS MAGNÉTIQUES peuvent affecter les stimulateurs cardiaques.

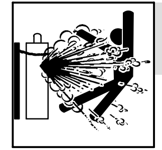
- Porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque, rester à distance.
- Les porteurs d'un stimulateur cardiaque doivent d'abord consulter leur médecin avant de s'approcher des opérations de soudage à l'arc, de gougeage ou de soudage par points.



LE BRUIT peut endommager l'ouïe.

Le bruit des processus et des équipements peut affecter l'ouïe.

- Porter des protections approuvées pour les oreilles si le niveau sonore est trop élevé.

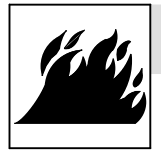


LES BOUTEILLES peuvent exploser si elles sont endommagées.

Des bouteilles de gaz protecteur contiennent du gaz sous haute pression. Si une bouteille est endommagée, elle peut exploser. Du fait que les bouteilles de gaz font normalement partie du procédé de soudage, les manipuler avec précaution.

- Protéger les bouteilles de gaz comprimé d'une chaleur excessive, des chocs mécaniques, des dommages physiques, du laitier, des flammes ouvertes, des étincelles et des arcs.
- Placer les bouteilles debout en les fixant dans un support stationnaire ou dans un porte-bouteilles pour les empêcher de tomber ou de se renverser.
- Tenir les bouteilles éloignées des circuits de soudage ou autres circuits électriques.
- Ne jamais placer une torche de soudage sur une bouteille à gaz.
- Une électrode de soudage ne doit jamais entrer en contact avec une bouteille.
- Ne jamais souder une bouteille pressurisée – risque d'explosion.
- Utiliser seulement des bouteilles de gaz protecteur, régulateurs, tuyaux et raccords convenables pour cette application spécifique ; les maintenir ainsi que les éléments associés en bon état.
- Détourner votre visage du détendeur-régulateur lorsque vous ouvrez la soupape de la bouteille.
- Le couvercle du détendeur doit toujours être en place, sauf lorsque la bouteille est utilisée ou qu'elle est reliée pour usage ultérieur.
- Utiliser les équipements corrects, les bonnes procédures et suffisamment de personnes pour soulever et déplacer les bouteilles.
- Lire et suivre les instructions sur les bouteilles de gaz comprimé, l'équipement connexe et le dépliant P-1 de la CGA (Compressed Gas Association) mentionné dans les principales normes de sécurité.

2-3. Dangers supplémentaires en relation avec l'installation, le fonctionnement et la maintenance



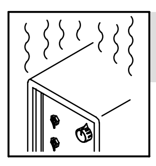
Risque D'INCENDIE OU D'EXPLOSION.

- Ne pas placer l'appareil sur, au-dessus ou à proximité de surfaces inflammables.
- Ne pas installer l'appareil à proximité de produits inflammables.
- Ne pas surcharger l'installation électrique − s'assurer que l'alimentation est correctement dimensionnée et protégée avant de mettre l'appareil en service.



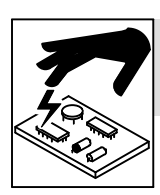
LA CHUTE DE L'APPAREIL peut blesser.

- Utiliser l'anneau de levage uniquement pour soulever l'appareil, NON PAS les chariots, les bouteilles de gaz ou tout autre accessoire.
- Utiliser un équipement de levage de capacité suffisante pour lever l'appareil.
- En utilisant des fourches de levage pour déplacer l'unité, s'assurer que les fourches sont suffisamment longues pour dépasser du côté opposé de l'appareil.



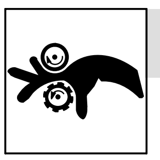
L'EMPLOI EXCESSIF peut SURCHAUFFER L'ÉQUIPEMENT.

- Prévoir une période de refroidissement ; respecter le cycle opératoire nominal.
- Réduire le courant ou le facteur de marche avant de poursuivre le soudage.
- Ne pas obstruer les passages d'air du poste.



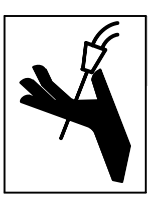
LES CHARGES ÉLECTROSTATIQUES peuvent endommager les circuits imprimés.

- Établir la connexion avec la barrette de terre avant de manipuler des cartes ou des pièces.
- Utiliser des pochettes et des boîtes antistatiques pour stocker, déplacer ou expédier des cartes PC.



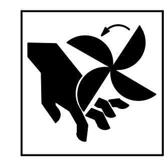
DES ORGANES MOBILES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas s'approcher des organes mobiles.
- Ne pas s'approcher des points de coincement tels que des rouleaux de commande.



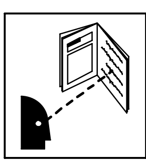
LES FILS DE SOUDAGE peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- Ne pas appuyer sur la gâchette avant d'en avoir reçu l'instruction.
- Ne pas diriger le pistolet vers soi, d'autres personnes ou toute pièce mécanique en engageant le fil de soudage.



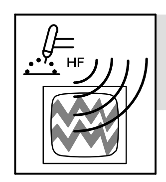
DES ORGANES MOBILES peuvent provoquer des blessures.

- S'abstenir de toucher des organes mobiles tels que des ventilateurs.
- Maintenir fermés et verrouillés les portes, panneaux, recouvrements et dispositifs de protection.
- Seules des personnes qualifiées sont autorisées à enlever les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection pour l'entretien.
- Remettre les portes, panneaux, recouvrements ou dispositifs de protection quand l'entretien est terminé et avant de rebrancher l'alimentation électrique.



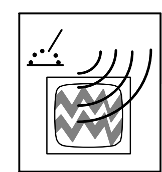
LIRE LES INSTRUCTIONS.

- Lire le manuel d'utilisation avant d'utiliser ou d'intervenir sur l'appareil.
- Utiliser uniquement des pièces de rechange Miller/Hobart.



LE RAYONNEMENT HAUTE FRÉQUENCE (HF) risque de provoquer des interférences.

- Le rayonnement haute fréquence (HF) peut provoquer des interférences avec les équipements de radio-navigation et de communication, les services de sécurité et les ordinateurs.
- Demander seulement à des personnes qualifiées familiarisées avec des équipements électroniques de faire fonctionner l'installation.
- L'utilisateur est tenu de faire corriger rapidement par un électricien qualifié les interférences résultant de l'installation.
- Si le FCC signale des interférences, arrêter immédiatement l'appareil.
- Effectuer régulièrement le contrôle et l'entretien de l'installation.
- Maintenir soigneusement fermés les portes et les panneaux des sources de haute fréquence, maintenir les éclateurs à une distance correcte et utiliser une terre et un blindage pour réduire les interférences éventuelles.



LE SOUDAGE À L'ARC risque de provoquer des interférences.

- L'énergie électromagnétique peut gêner le fonctionnement d'appareils électroniques comme des ordinateurs et des robots.
- Veiller à ce que tout l'équipement de la zone de soudage soit compatible électromagnétiquement.
- Pour réduire la possibilité d'interférence, maintenir les câbles de soudage aussi courts que possible, les grouper, et les poser aussi bas que possible (ex. par terre).
- Veiller à souder à une distance de 100 mètres de tout équipement électronique sensible.
- Veiller à ce que ce poste de soudage soit posé et mis à la terre conformément à ce mode d'emploi.
- En cas d'interférences après avoir pris les mesures précédentes, il incombe à l'utilisateur de prendre des mesures supplémentaires telles que le déplacement du poste, l'utilisation de câbles blindés, l'utilisation de filtres de ligne ou la pose de protecteurs dans la zone de travail.

2-4. Proposition californienne 65 Avertissements

▲ **Les équipements de soudage et de coupage produisent des fumées et des gaz qui contiennent des produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des malformations congénitales et, dans certains cas, des cancers. (Code de santé et de sécurité de Californie, chapitre 25249.5 et suivants)**

▲ **Les batteries, les bornes et autres accessoires contiennent du plomb et des composés à base de plomb, produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des cancers et des malformations congénitales ou autres problèmes de procréation. Se laver les mains après manipulation.**

Pour les moteurs à essence :

▲ **Les gaz d'échappement des moteurs contiennent des produits chimiques dont l'État de Californie reconnaît qu'ils provoquent des cancers et des malformations congénitales ou autres problèmes de procréation.**

Pour les moteurs diesel :

▲ **Les gaz d'échappement des moteurs diesel et certains de leurs composants sont reconnus par l'État de Californie comme provoquant des cancers et des malformations congénitales ou autres problèmes de procréation.**

2-5. Principales normes de sécurité

Safety in Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes, ANSI Standard Z49.1, de Global Engineering Documents (téléphone : 1-877-413-5184, site Internet : www.global.ihs.com).

Recommended Safe Practices for the Preparation for Welding and Cutting of Containers and Piping, American Welding Society Standard AWS F4.1 de Global Engineering Documents (téléphone : 1-877-413-5184, site Internet : www.global.ihs.com).

National Electrical Code, NFPA Standard 70, de National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : 617-770-3000, site Internet : www.nfpa.org).

Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Cylinders, CGA Pamphlet P-1, de Compressed Gas Association, 1735 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004, Arlington, VA 22202-4102 (téléphone : 703-412-0900, site Internet : www.cganet.com).

Code for Safety in Welding and Cutting, CSA Standard W117.2, de Canadian Standards Association, Standards Sales, 178 Rexdale Boulevard, Rexdale, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3 (téléphone : 800-463-6727 ou à Toronto 416-747-4044, site Internet : www.csa-international.org).

Practice For Occupational And Educational Eye And Face Protection, ANSI Standard Z87.1, de American National Standards Institute, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036-8002 (téléphone : 212-642-4900, site Internet : www.ansi.org).

Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work, NFPA Standard 51B, de National Fire Protection Association, P.O. Box 9101, 1 Battery March Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 (téléphone : 617-770-3000, site Internet : www.nfpa.org).

OSHA, Occupational Safety and Health Standards for General Industry, Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 1910, Subpart Q, and Part 1926, Subpart J, de U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250 (il y a 10 bureaux régionaux−−le téléphone de la région 5, Chicago, est 312-353-2220, site Internet : www.osha.gov).

2-6. Information EMF

Considérations sur le soudage et les effets de basse fréquence et des champs magnétiques et électriques.

Le courant de soudage, pendant son passage dans les câbles de soudage, causera des champs électromagnétiques. Il y a eu et il y a encore un certain souci à propos de tels champs. Cependant, après avoir examiné plus de 500 études qui ont été faites pendant une période de recherche de 17 ans, un comité spécial ruban bleu du National Research Council a conclu : « L'accumulation de preuves, suivant le jugement du comité, n'a pas démontré que l'exposition aux champs magnétiques et champs électriques à haute fréquence représente un risque à la santé humaine ». Toutefois, des études sont toujours en cours et les preuves continuent à être examinées. En attendant que les conclusions finales de la recherche soient établies, il vous serait souhaitable de réduire votre exposition aux champs électromagnétiques pendant le soudage ou le coupage.

Pour réduire les champs magnétiques sur le poste de travail, appliquer les procédures suivantes :

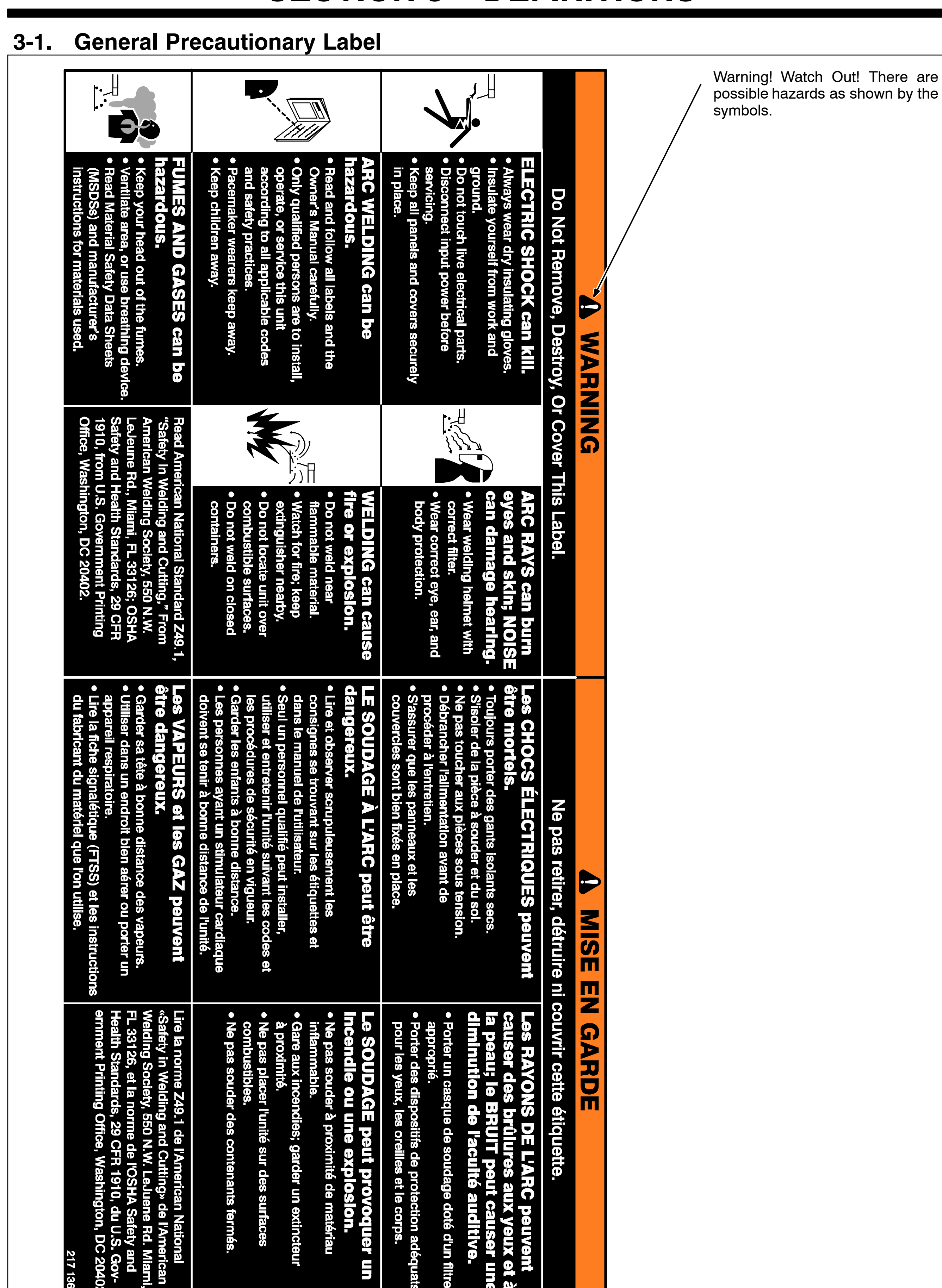
1. Maintenir les câbles ensemble en les tordant ou en les enveloppant.
2. Disposer les câbles d'un côté et à distance de l'opérateur.
3. Ne pas courber pas et ne pas entourer pas les câbles autour de votre corps.
4. Garder le poste de soudage et les câbles le plus loin possible de vous.
5. Connecter la pince sur la pièce aussi près que possible de la soudure.

En ce qui concerne les stimulateurs cardiaques

Les porteurs de stimulateur cardiaque doivent consulter leur médecin avant de souder ou d'approcher des opérations de soudage. Si le médecin approuve, il est recommandé de suivre les procédures précédentes.

SECTION 3 – DEFINITIONS

3-1. General Precautionary Label



3-2. Input Connection Label



ELECTRIC SHOCK can kill; INCORRECT INPUT POWER CONNECTIONS can injure and damage equipment.

Jumper links or primary power connections inside allow use on different input voltages. Follow inside label for positioning links or primary leads to match available input voltage.

- See Owner's Manual for connection procedures.
- Consult rating label for input power requirements.
- Do not touch live electrical parts.
- Disconnect input power before opening or removing any panel for voltage connections.
- Double-check grounding conductor, jumper link positions or primary power connections, and input voltage before applying power.
- Installation must meet all National and Local Codes — have unit installed only by qualified persons knowledgeable in these safe practices.
- Use AC input power that matches the voltage shown on the rating label.
- For 230 volt models with plug on power cord, use a NEMA rated receptacle properly wired according to National Electrical Code (NEC).
- For voltages without plug on power cord, connect input conductors to electrical disconnect device according to NEC — connect grounding conductor first.

MISE EN GARDE

Les CHOCS ÉLECTRIQUES peuvent être mortels; DE MAUVAIS RACCORDEMENTS DE PUISSANCE D'ENTRÉE peuvent causer des blessures et entraîner l'endommagement de l'équipement.

Afin d'utiliser différentes tensions, on peut utiliser des bornes à connexion volante ou les connexions d'alimentation primaire. Observer les instructions de l'étiquette interne pour positionner les bornes à connexion volante ou les câbles d'alimentation primaire en vue de régler l'unité suivant la tension d'entrée à disposition.

- Consulter le manuel de l'utilisateur pour connaître les procédures de raccordement.
- Consulter l'étiquette pour connaître les exigences relatives aux gammes de puissance d'entrée.
- Ne pas toucher aux pièces sous tension.
- Débrancher l'alimentation avant d'ouvrir ou de retirer tout panneau pour procéder à des raccordements de tension.
- Vérifier les raccordements à la terre, la position des bornes à connexion volante ou les connexions de l'alimentation primaire et la tension d'entrée avant de mettre l'unité en marche.
- L'installation doit être conforme aux dispositions de tous les codes nationaux et locaux. N'en confier l'exécution qu'à des personnes familiarisées avec ces règles de sécurité.
- Utiliser une alimentation c.a. dont la tension correspond à celle indiquée sur l'étiquette signalétique.
- Pour les modèles 230 V à cordon d'alimentation embrochable, utiliser une prise homologuée NEMA, câblée conformément aux dispositions du Code national de l'électricité (NEC).
- Pour les tensions sans cordon d'alimentation embrochable, raccorder les conducteurs d'alimentation au dispositif de désaccouplement conformément aux dispositions du Code national de l'électricité (NEC), en raccordant d'abord le conducteur de mise à la terre.

217 138-A

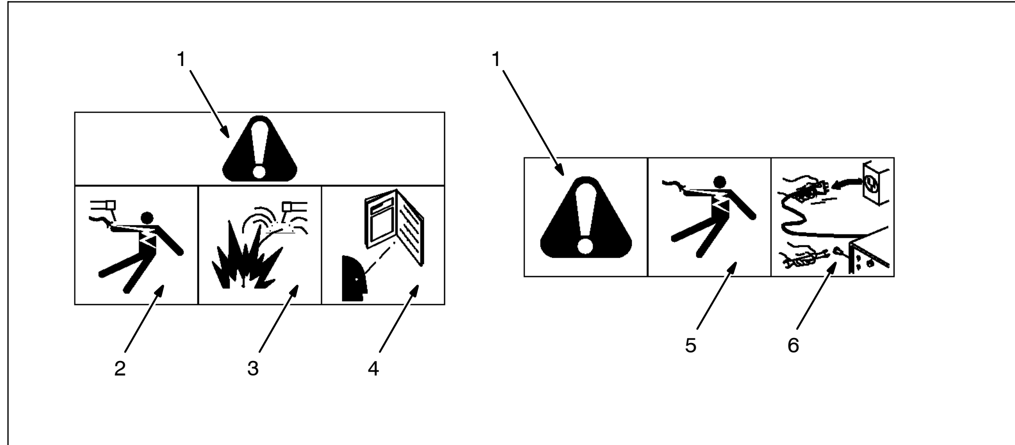
1 Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols.

3-3. Electric Shock And Airflow Label



1 Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols.

3-4. Nameplate Safety Symbols



1 Warning! Watch Out! There are possible hazards as shown by the symbols.

2 Electric shock from welding electrode or wiring can kill.

3 Sparks from arcing electrode can cause explosion or fire – disconnect cable for process not in use.

4 Read Owner’s Manual for connection procedures.

5 Electric shock from wiring can kill.

6 Disconnect input power before working on unit or making terminal strip connections.

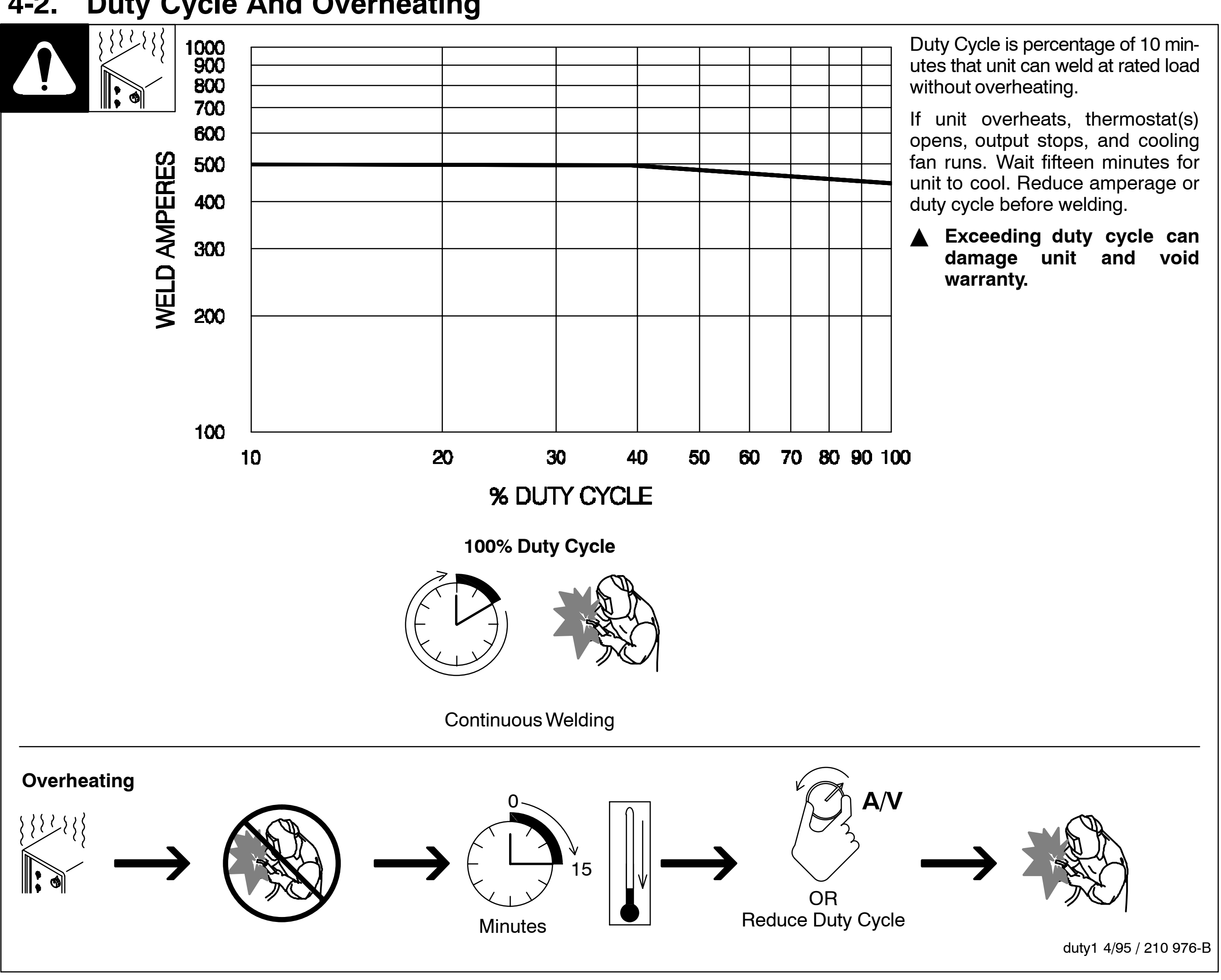
Nameplate D-179 389

SECTION 4 − INSTALLATION

4-1. Specifications

Model	Rated Welding Output	Amperage/Voltage Range	Max OCV−DC	Amperes Input at Rated Load Output 60 Hz, Three-Phase				
				230 V	460 V	575 V	KVA	KW
450 Amp	450 A @ 38 Volts DC, 100% Duty Cycle	5 − 500A In CC Mode	80 VDC In CC Mode	58	29	23	22.8	21.4
		10 − 38V In CV Mode	80 VDC In CV Mode	*1.66	*0.83	*0.66	*0.66	*0.26
*While idling								

4-2. Duty Cycle And Overheating



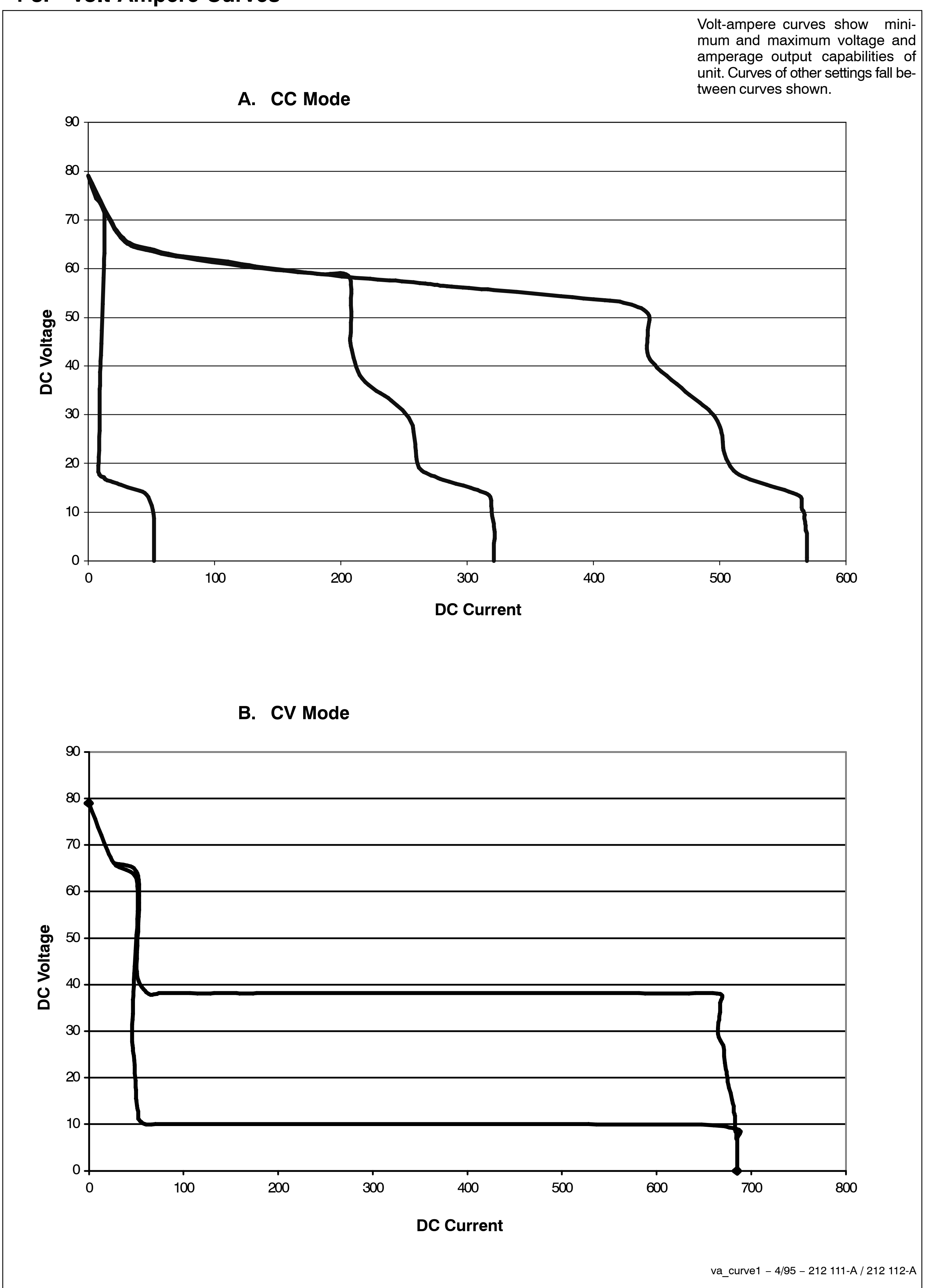
Duty Cycle is percentage of 10 minutes that unit can weld at rated load without overheating.

If unit overheats, thermostat(s) opens, output stops, and cooling fan runs. Wait fifteen minutes for unit to cool. Reduce amperage or duty cycle before welding.

▲ **Exceeding duty cycle can damage unit and void warranty.**

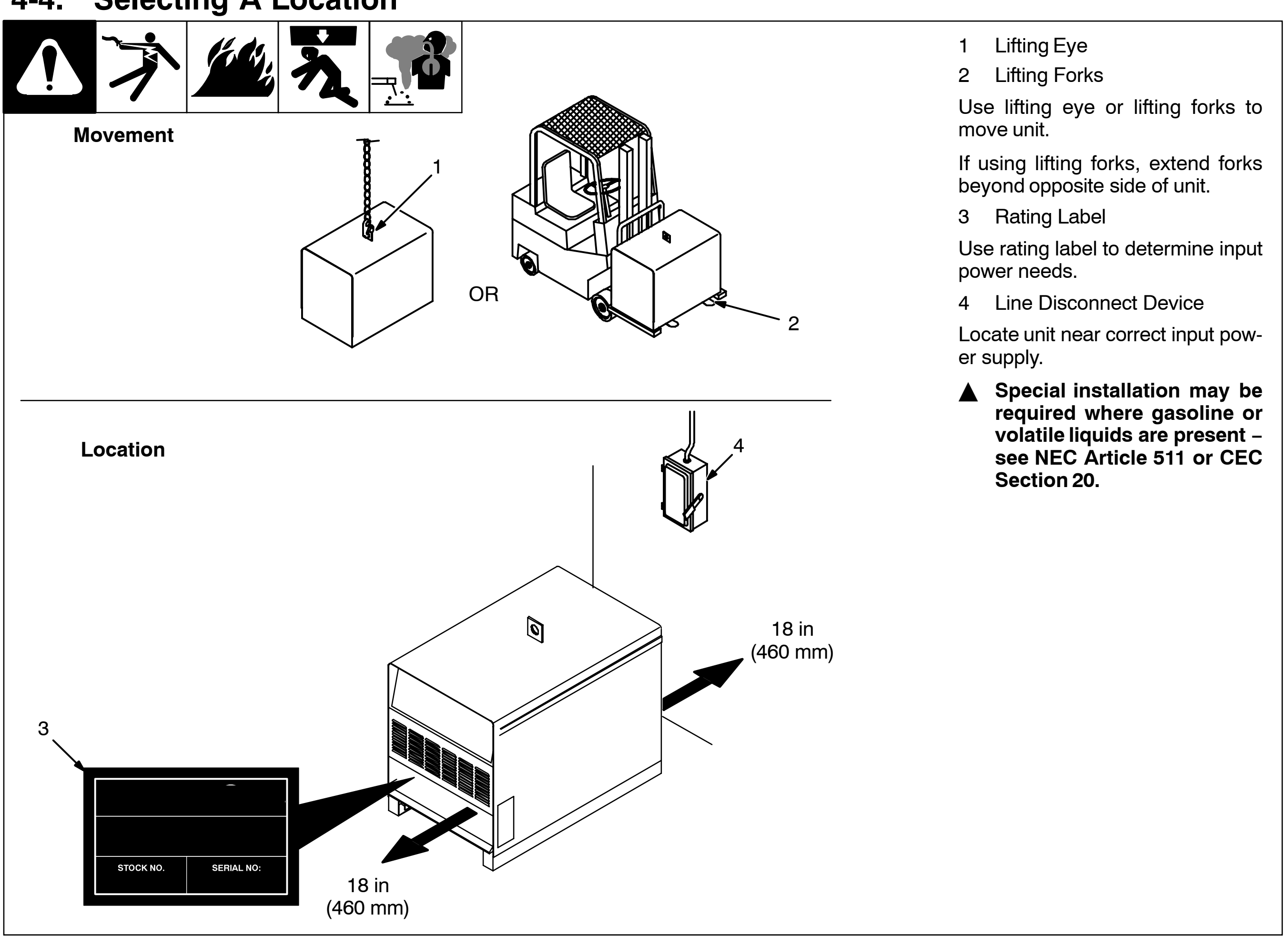
4-3. Volt-Ampere Curves

Volt-ampere curves show minimum and maximum voltage and amperage output capabilities of unit. Curves of other settings fall between curves shown.



va_curve1 – 4/95 – 212 111-A / 212 112-A

4-4. Selecting A Location



1 Lifting Eye

2 Lifting Forks

Use lifting eye or lifting forks to move unit.

If using lifting forks, extend forks beyond opposite side of unit.

3 Rating Label

Use rating label to determine input power needs.

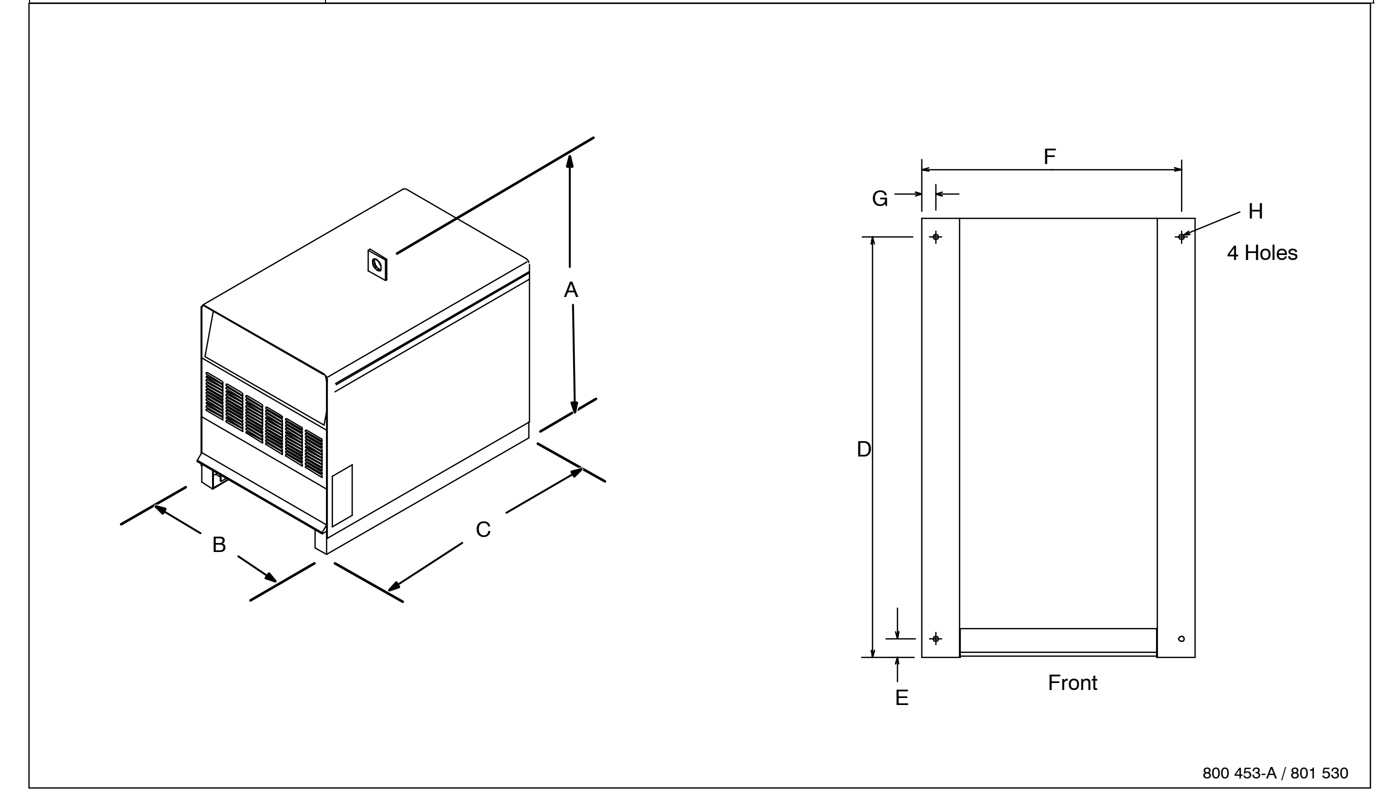
4 Line Disconnect Device

Locate unit near correct input power supply.

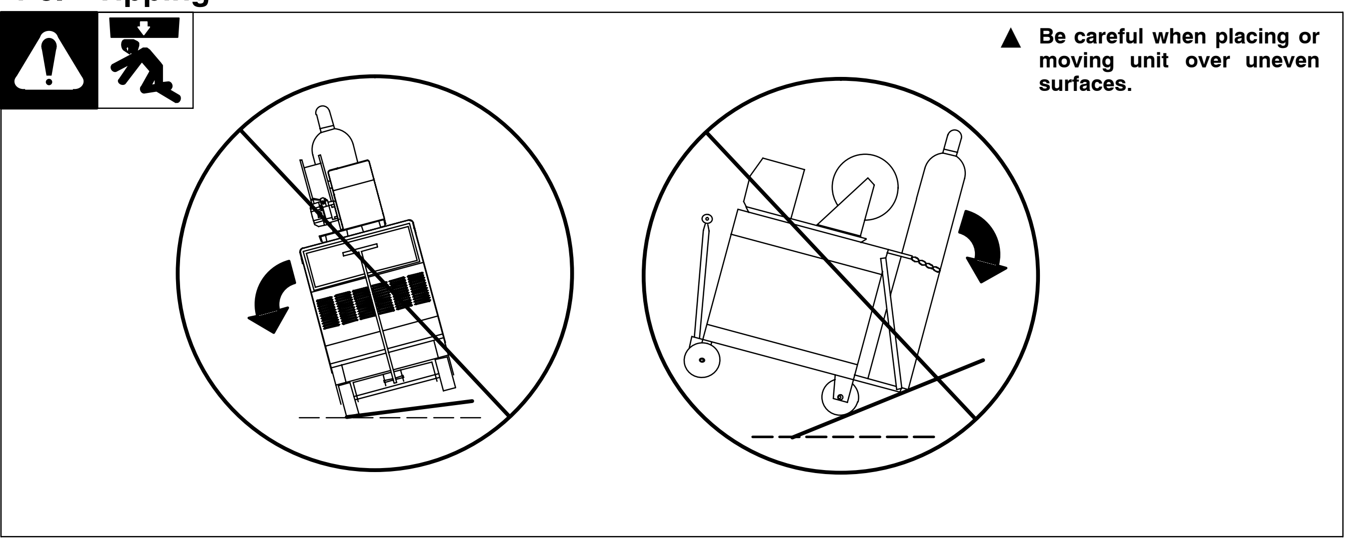
▲ **Special installation may be required where gasoline or volatile liquids are present – see NEC Article 511 or CEC Section 20.**

4-5. Dimensions And Weights

Dimensions	
A	32-1/2 in (826 mm) including lift eye
B	23 in (585 mm)
C	38 in (966 mm) including strain relief
D	35 in (889 mm)
E	1-1/4 in (32 mm)
F	21-1/8 in (537 mm)
G	1-1/8 in (29 mm)
H	7/16 in (11 mm) Dia
Weight	
	376 lb (171 kg)

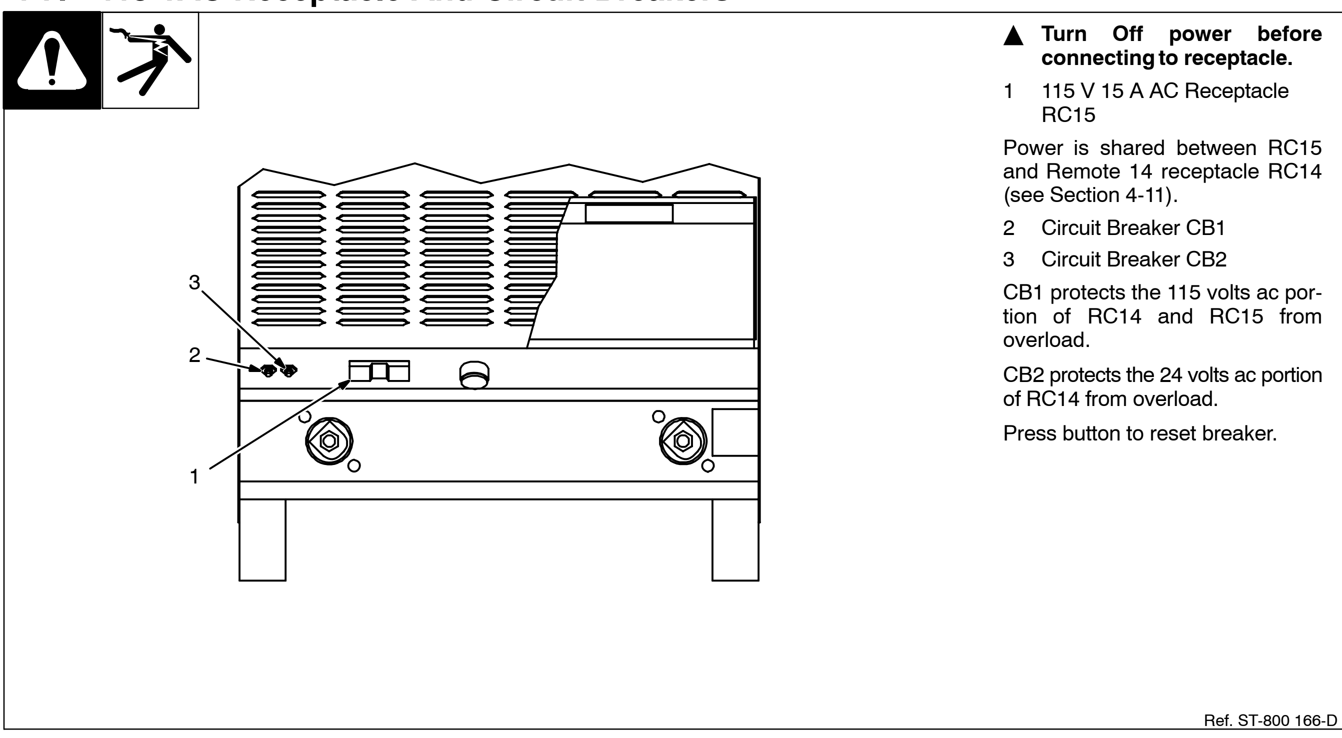


4-6. Tipping



▲ **Be careful when placing or moving unit over uneven surfaces.**

4-7. 115 VAC Receptacle And Circuit Breakers



▲ **Turn Off power before connecting to receptacle.**

1 115 V 15 A AC Receptacle RC15

Power is shared between RC15 and Remote 14 receptacle RC14 (see Section 4-11).

2 Circuit Breaker CB1

3 Circuit Breaker CB2

CB1 protects the 115 volts ac portion of RC14 and RC15 from overload.

CB2 protects the 24 volts ac portion of RC14 from overload.

Press button to reset breaker.

4-8. Weld Output Terminals And Selecting Cable Sizes

▲Turn Off power before connecting to weld output terminals.

Positive Terminal +

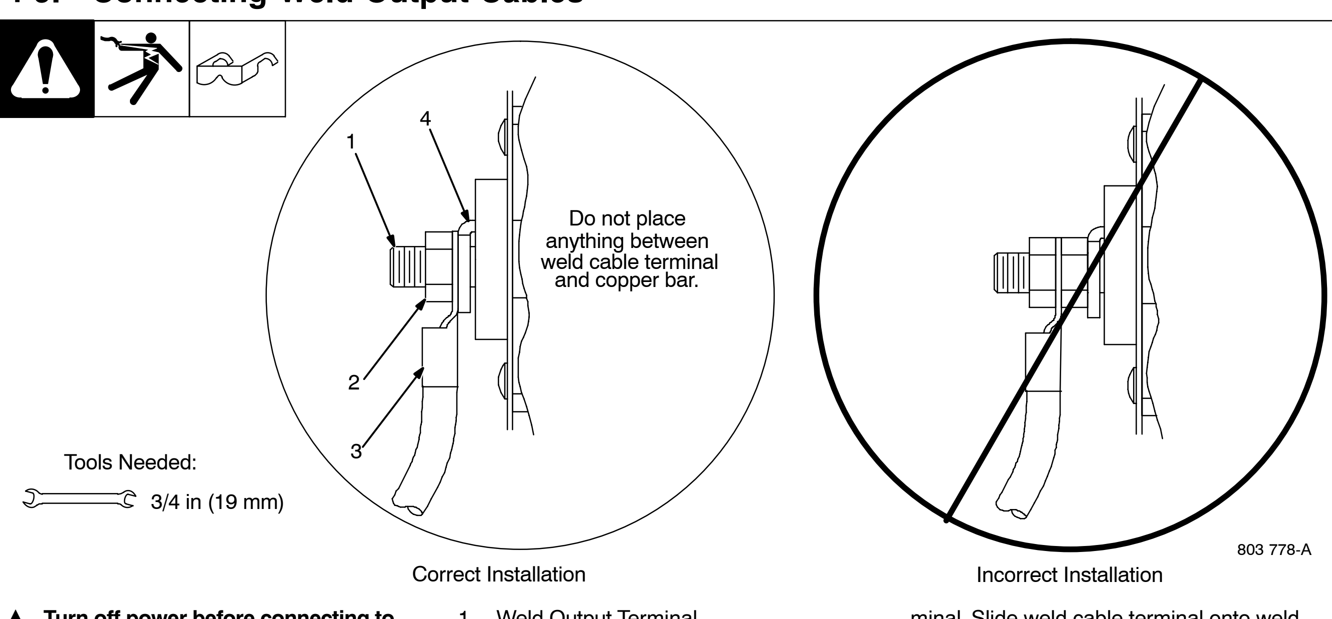
Negative −

Welding Amperes	Total Cable (Copper) Length In Weld Circuit Not Exceeding							
	100 ft (30 m) Or Less		150 ft (45 m)	200 ft (60 m)	250 ft (70 m)	300 ft (90 m)	350 ft (105 m)	400 ft (120 m)
	10 – 60% Duty Cycle	60 – 100% Duty Cycle	10 – 100% Duty Cycle					
100	4	4	4	3	2	1	1/0	1/0
150	3	3	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	3/0
200	3	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	4/0
250	2	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-2/0
300	1	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-3/0
350	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-3/0	2-4/0
400	1/0	2/0	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-4/0	2-4/0
500	2/0	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-4/0	3-3/0	3-3/0
600	3/0	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-4/0	3-3/0	3-4/0	3-4/0
700	4/0	2-2/0	2-3/0	2-4/0	3-3/0	3-4/0	3-4/0	4-4/0

*Weld cable size (AWG) is based on either a 4 volts or less drop or a current density of at least 300 circular mils per ampere. Contact your distributor for the mm^2 equivalent weld cable sizes.

S-0007-E

4-9. Connecting Weld Output Cables



Correct Installation

Incorrect Installation

▲ **Turn off power before connecting to weld output terminals.**

▲ **Failure to properly connect weld cables may cause excessive heat and start a fire, or damage your machine.**

1 Weld Output Terminal

2 Supplied Weld Output Terminal Nut

3 Weld Cable Terminal

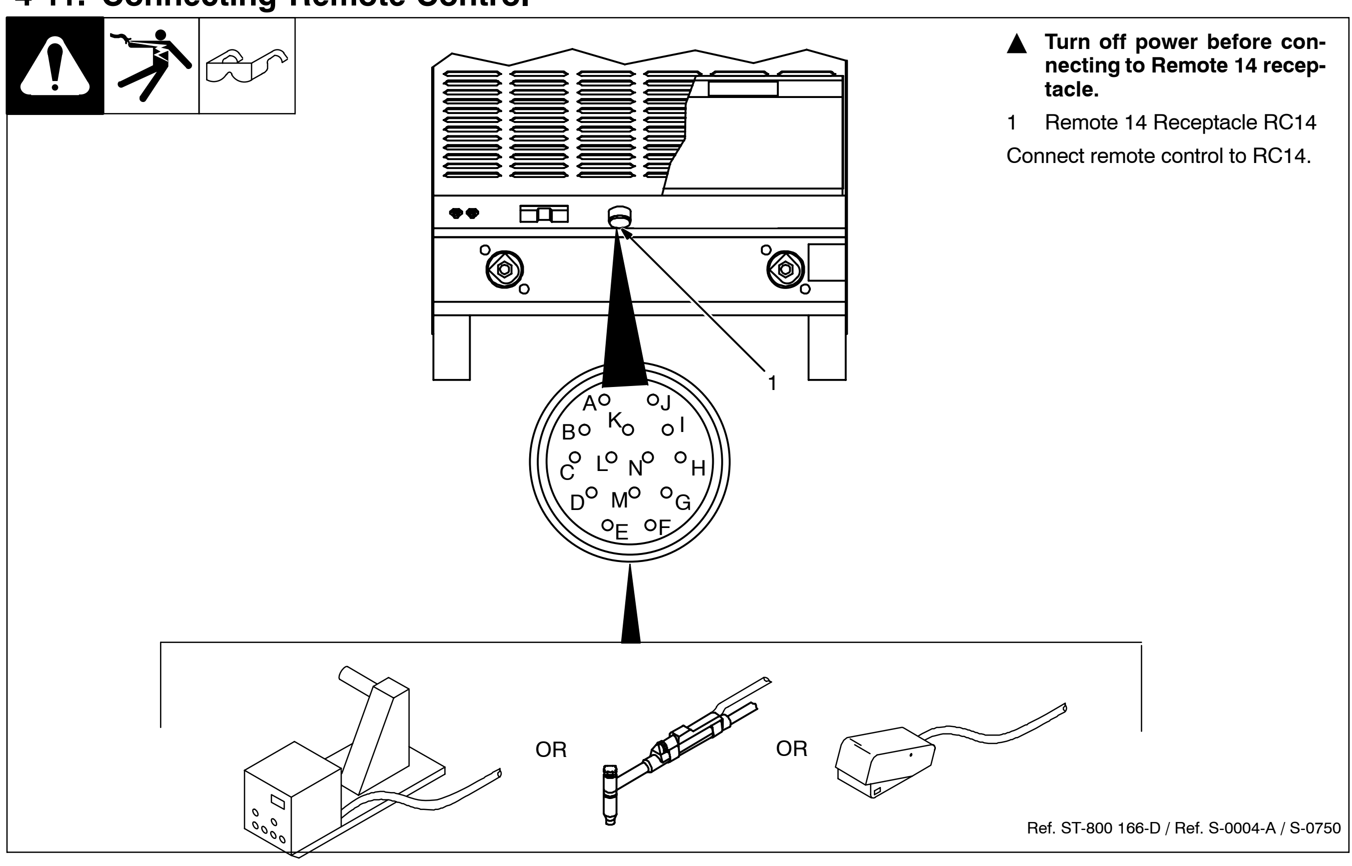
4 Copper Bar

Remove supplied nut from weld output terminal. Slide weld cable terminal onto weld output terminal and secure with nut so that weld cable terminal is tight against copper bar. **Do not place anything between weld cable terminal and copper bar. Make sure that the surfaces of the weld cable terminal and copper bar are clean.**

4-10. Remote 14 Receptacle Information

REMOTE 14	Socket*	Socket Information
24 VOLTS AC OUTPUT (CONTACTOR)	A	24 volts ac. Protected by circuit breaker CB2.
	B	Contact closure to A completes 24 volts ac contactor control circuit.
115 VOLTS AC OUTPUT (CONTACTOR)	I	115 volts ac. Protected by circuit breaker CB1.
	J	Contact closure to I completes 115 volts ac contactor control circuit.
REMOTE OUTPUT CONTROL	C	Output to remote control; +10 volts dc in MIG mode.
	D	Remote control circuit common.
	E	0 to +10 volts dc input command signal from remote control.
	M	CC/CV select
	N	Remote inductance control
A/V AMPERAGE VOLTAGE	F	Current feedback; +1 volt dc per 100 amperes.
	H	Voltage feedback; +1 volt dc per 10 arc volts.
GND	G	Circuit common for 24 and 115 volts ac circuits.
	K	Chassis common.
*The remaining sockets are not used.		

4-11. Connecting Remote Control



▲ **Turn off power before connecting to Remote 14 receptacle.**

1 Remote 14 Receptacle RC14

Connect remote control to RC14.

4-12. Electrical Service Guide

60 Hertz Models			
Input Voltage	230	460	575
Input Amperes At Rated Output	58	29	23
Max Recommended Standard Fuse Rating In Amperes [1]			
Time-Delay [2]	70	35	25
Normal Operating 3	90	40	35
Min Input Conductor Size In AWG 4	6	10	10
Max Recommended Input Conductor Length In Feet (Meters)	145 (44)	243 (74)	380 (116)
Min Grounding Conductor Size In AWG 4	8	10	10

Reference: 2005 National Electrical Code (NEC)

1 Consult factory for circuit breaker applications.

2 "Time-Delay" fuses are UL class "RK5" .

3 "Normal Operating" (general purpose − no intentional delay) fuses are UL class "K5" (up to and including 60 amp), and UL class "H" (65 amp and above).

4 Conductor data in this section specifies conductor size (excluding flexible cord or cable) between the panelboard and the equipment per NEC Table 310.16. If a flexible cord or cable is used, minimum conductor size may increase. See NEC Table 400.5(A) for flexible cord and cable requirements.

4-13. Placing Jumper Links

▲ **Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before installing or moving jumper links.**

Check input voltage available at site.

1 Jumper Link Label

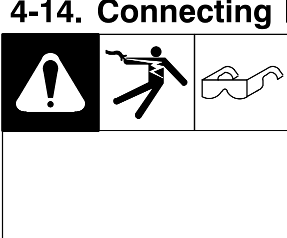
Check label.

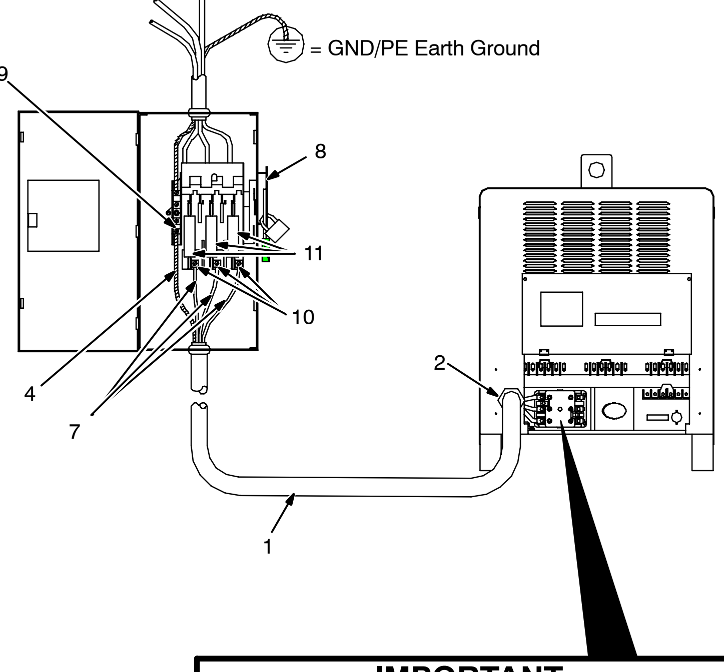
2 Jumper Links

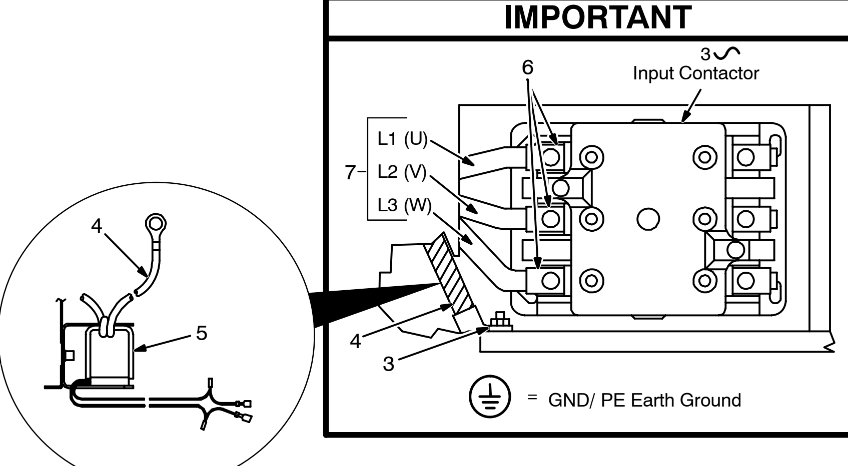
Move jumper links to match input voltage.

Close access door, or go on to Section 4-14.

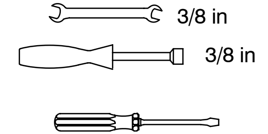
4-14. Connecting Input Power







Tools Needed:



▲ **Installation must meet all National and Local Codes – have only qualified persons make this installation.**

▲ **Disconnect and lockout/tagout input power before connecting input conductors from unit.**

▲ **Make input power connections to the welding power source first.**

▲ **Always connect green or green/yellow conductor to supply grounding terminal first, and never to a line terminal.**

See rating label on unit and check input voltage available at site.

1 Input Power Conductors (Customer Supplied Cord)

Select size and length of conductors using Section 4-12. Conductors must comply with national, state, and local electrical codes. If applicable, use lugs of proper amperage capacity and correct hole size.

Welding Power Source Input Power Connections

2 Strain Relief

Route conductors (cord) through strain relief and tighten screws.

3 Machine Grounding Terminal

4 Green Or Green/Yellow Grounding Conductor

5 Reed Switch (Ground Current Sensor) (Optional)

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to welding power source grounding terminal first. If unit is equipped with optional ground current sensor, route grounding conductor through reed switch two times and connect to grounding terminal.

6 Welding Power Source Line Terminals

7 Input Conductors L1 (U), L2 (V) And L3 (W)

Connect input conductors L1 (U), L2 (V) and L3 (W) to welding power source line terminals.

Close and secure access door on welding power source.

Disconnect Device Input Power Connections

8 Disconnect Device (switch shown in OFF position)

9 Disconnect Device (Supply) Grounding Terminal

Connect green or green/yellow grounding conductor to disconnect device grounding terminal first.

10 Disconnect Device Line Terminals

Connect input conductors L1 (U), L2 (V) And L3 (W) to disconnect device line terminals.

11 Overcurrent Protection

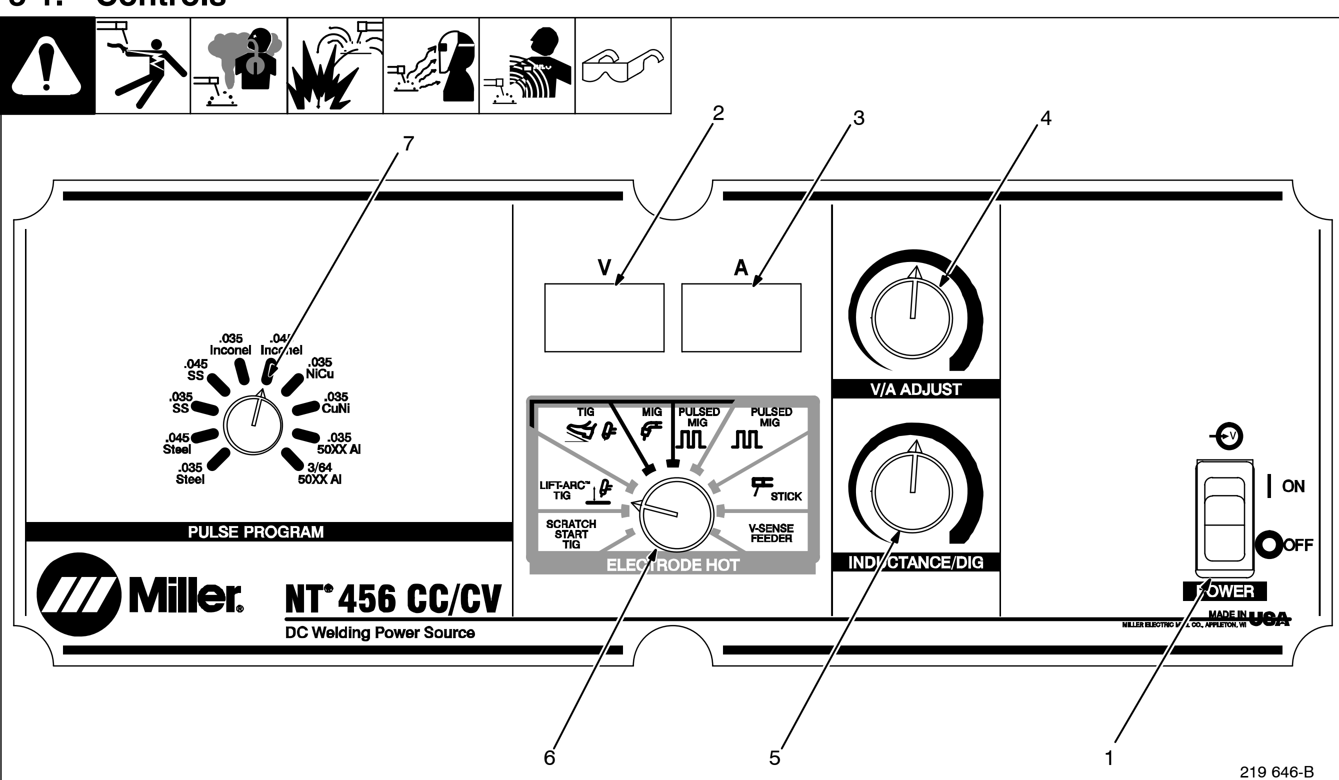
Select type and size of overcurrent protection using Section 4-12 (fused disconnect switch shown).

Close and secure door on line disconnect device. Remove lockout/tagout device, and place switch in the On position.

800 103-C / Ref. 801 116-A

SECTION 5 – OPERATION

5-1. Controls



1 Power Switch

Fan motor is thermostatically controlled and only runs when cooling is needed.

☞ *If unit is not equipped with Fan-On-Demand, fan motor runs when power is on.*

2 Voltmeter (see Section 5-2)

3 Ammeter (see Section 5-2)

4 V/A (Voltage/Amperage) Adjust Control

For front panel control of amperage, place Mode switch in any Stick or TIG position and use control to adjust amperage from 5 to 500 amps. For front panel control of voltage, place Mode switch in a V-Sense Feeder or MIG position and use control to adjust voltage from 10 to 38 volts.

For remote amperage or voltage control, make connections to Remote 14 receptacle (see Section 4-11). In TIG and Stick modes, remote amperage is a percent of V/A Adjust control setting (value selected on V/A Adjust is maximum available on remote). In the V-Sense Feeder and MIG modes, a remote control provides full range of voltage output regardless of V/A Adjust control setting.

5 Inductance/Dig Control

Control adjusts Dig when a Stick or CC mode is selected on mode switch. When set towards minimum, short-circuit amperage at low arc voltage is the same as normal welding amperage. When set to max, control increases short-circuit amperage at low arc voltage. This allows operator to use a very short arc length without sticking the electrode.

Control adjusts inductance when MIG or V-Sense Feeder position is selected on mode switch. Inductance determines the "wetness" of the weld puddle. As setting is increased towards maximum, "wetness" (puddle fluidity) increases.

When one of the TIG or pulse modes is selected, this control is not functional.

Change control setting to best suite application.

☞ *Units without Inductance/Dig control have Inductance/Dig factory set at 20%.*

6 Mode Switch

The Mode switch setting determines both the process and output On/Off control. Areas highlighted in orange are a "contactor on" position.

For air carbon arc cutting (CAC-A) and gouging, place Mode switch in stick position. For best results, place Inductance/DIG control in the maximum position.

7 Pulse Program Select Switch

Use control to select one of ten programs, each with different preset pulsing parameters, including welding wire diameter and type.

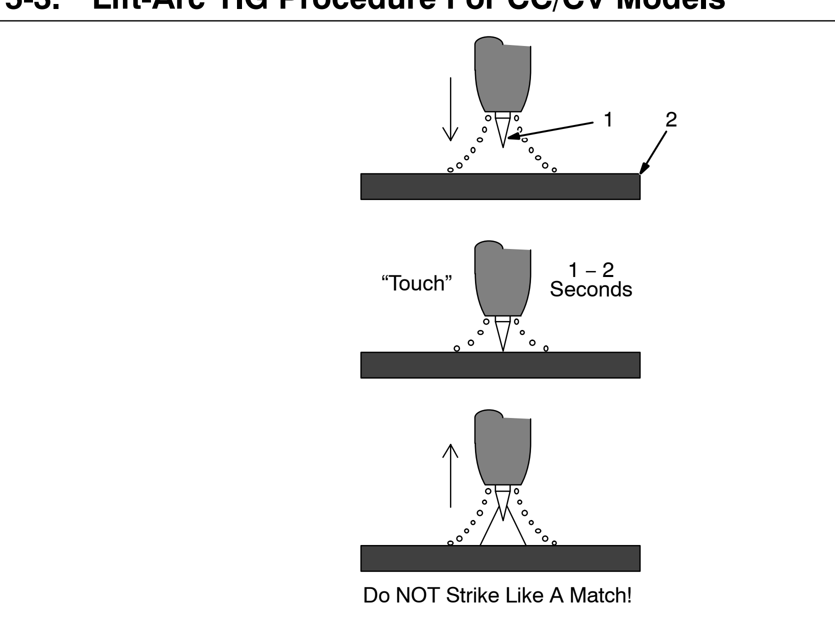
5-2. Meter Functions For CC/CV Models

NOTE

The meters display the actual weld output values for approximately three seconds after the arc is broken.

Mode	Meter Reading At Idle	
	V	A
Scratch Start TIG	80.0 Actual Volts (OCV)	85 Preset Amps
Lift-Arc TIG (GTAW)	8.0 Actual Volts	85 Preset Amps
TIG (GTAW)	Blank	85 Preset Amps
MIG (GMAW)	24.5 Preset Volts	Blank
Pulsed MIG (GMAW-P)	Blank	780 IPM (30-780)
Pulsed MIG (GMAW-P) Voltage-Sensing Wirefeeder	80.0 Actual Voltage (OCV)	780 IPM (30–780)
Panel Control SMAW	80.0 Actual Volts (OCV)	85 Preset Amps
Voltage-Sensing Wirefeeder	80.0 Flashes OCV And Preset Volts	Blank

5-3. Lift-Arc TIG Procedure For CC/CV Models



With Mode switch in the Lift-Arc TIG position, start an arc as follows:

1 TIG Electrode

2 Workpiece

Touch tungsten electrode to workpiece at weld start point, **hold electrode to workpiece for 1-2 seconds**, and slowly lift electrode. An arc will form when electrode is lifted.

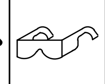
Normal open-circuit voltage is not present before tungsten electrode touches workpiece; only a low sensing voltage is present between electrode and workpiece. The solid-state output contactor does not energize until after electrode is touching workpiece. This allows electrode to touch workpiece without overheating, sticking, or getting contaminated.

Ref. S-156 279

SECTION 6 – MAINTENANCE & TROUBLESHOOTING

6-1. Routine Maintenance



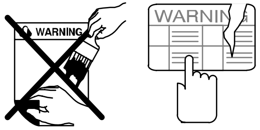


▲ **Disconnect input power before maintaining.**

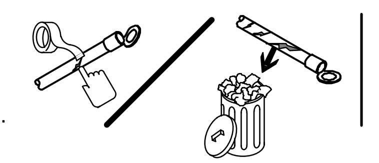


3 Months

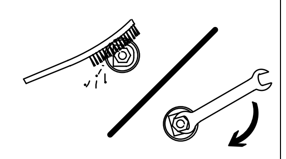
Replace unreadable labels.



Repair or replace cracked weld cable.

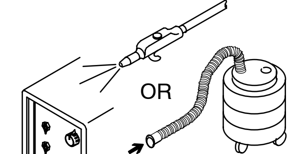


Clean and tighten weld terminals.



6 Months

Blow out or vacuum inside. During heavy service, clean monthly.



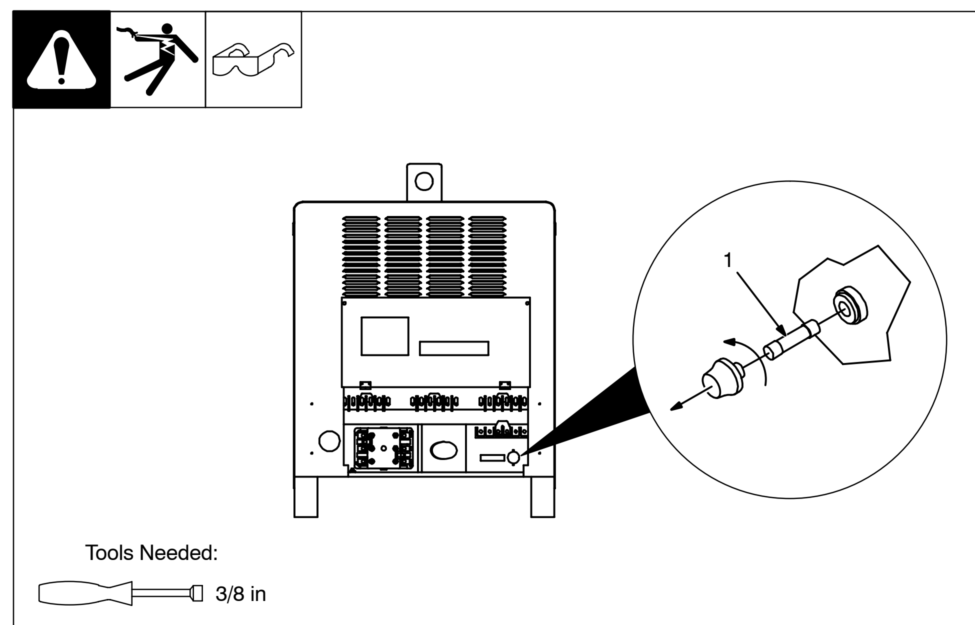
6-2. Fuse F1

▲ **Disconnect input power before opening rear access door.**

1 Fuse F1 (See Parts List For Rating)

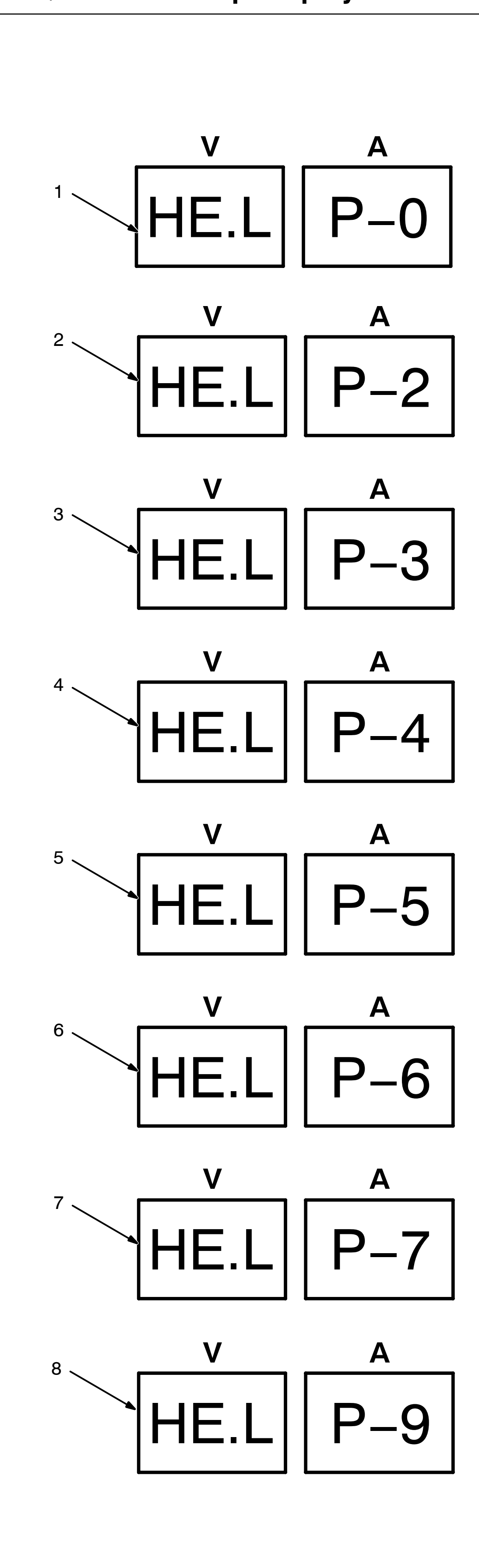
Fuse F1 protects control transformer from overload. If F1 opens, weld output and fan motor stops. Replace F1.

Close door when finished.



Ref. ST-800 101-C

6-3. Voltmeter/Ammeter Help Displays



☞ *All directions are in reference to the front of the unit. All circuitry referred to is located inside the unit.*

1 Help 0 Display

Indicates a shorted thermistor in the transformer of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

2 Help 2 Display

Indicates a malfunction in the thermal protection circuitry located on the transformer of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

3 Help 3 Display

Indicates the transformer of the unit has overheated. The unit has shut down to allow the fan to cool it (see Section 4-2). Operation will continue when the unit has cooled.

4 Help 4 Display

Indicates a malfunction in the thermal protection circuitry located on the secondary heat sink of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

5 Help 5 Display

Indicates the secondary heat sink of the unit has overheated. The unit has shut down to allow the fan to cool it (see Section 4-2). Operation will continue when the unit has cooled.

6 Help 6 Display

Indicates that the input voltage is too low and the unit has automatically shut down. Operation will continue when the voltage is within ±15% of the operating range. If this display is shown, have an electrician check the input voltage.

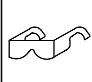
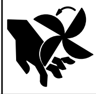
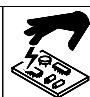
7 Help 7 Display

Indicates that the input voltage is too high and the unit has automatically shut down. Operation will continue when the voltage is within ±15% of the operating range. If this display is shown, have an electrician check the input voltage.

8 Help 9 Display

Indicates a shorted thermistor on the secondary heat sink of the unit. If this display is shown, contact a Factory Authorized Service Agent.

6-4. Troubleshooting

Trouble	Remedy
No weld output; unit completely inoperative; pilot light PL1 off.	Place line disconnect device in On position (see Section 4-14).
	Check for open line fuse(s), and replace if open (see Section 4-14).
	Check for proper input power connections (see Section 4-14).
	Check for proper jumper link position (see Section 4-13).
	Check fuse F1, and replace if necessary (see Section 6-2).
Meter displays a HELP message.	If meters display a HELP message, see Section 6-3.
No weld output; pilot light PL1 on.	Unit overheated. Allow unit to cool with fan On (see Section 4-2).
	In most modes, the remote V/A control (if connected) will override the front panel V/A control. Disconnect remote control if not being used (see Sections 4-11 and 5-1).
	Check position of Mode switch (see Section 5-1).
	Check, repair, or replace remote control.
Limited weld output and low open-circuit voltage.	In most modes, the remote V/A control (if connected) will override the front panel V/A control. Disconnect remote control if not being used (see Sections 4-11 and 5-1).
	Check for open line fuse(s), and replace if open (see Section 4-14).
	Check for proper input power connections (see Section 4-14).
	Check for proper jumper link position (see Section 4-13).
	Clean and tighten all weld output connections.
Unit provides only maximum or minimum weld output.	In most modes, the remote V/A control (if connected) will override the front panel V/A control. Disconnect remote control if not being used (see Sections 4-11 and 5-1).
	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check control board PC1, front panel display board PC2, pulser interface board PC3, and hall device HD1.
Erratic or improper weld output.	Use proper size and type of weld cable (see Section 4-8).
	Clean and tighten all weld connections.
	Check wire feeder installation according to Owner's Manual.
	Check position of Mode switch (see Section 5-1).
	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check control board PC1, front panel display board PC2, pulser interface board PC3, and hall device HD1.
No 115 volts AC output at duplex receptacle or Remote 14 receptacle.	Reset circuit breaker CB1 (see Section 4-7).
No 24 volts AC output at Remote 14 receptacle.	Reset circuit breaker CB2 (see Section 4-7).
Fan not operating. Note: If unit has Fan-On-Demand, fan motor only runs when cooling is required.	Check for and remove anything blocking fan movement.
	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check fan motor.
Wandering arc; poor control of arc direction.	Reduce gas flow rate.
	Select proper size tungsten.
	Properly prepare tungsten.
Tungsten electrode oxidizing and not remaining bright after conclusion of weld.	Shield weld zone from drafts.
	Increase postflow time.
	Check and tighten all gas fittings.
	Properly prepare tungsten.
	Check for water in torch, and repair torch if necessary. See torch Owner's Manual.
Digital meter not working properly.	Have Factory Authorized Service Agent check front panel display board PC2 and connections, and replace if necessary.

SECTION 7 – ELECTRICAL DIAGRAM

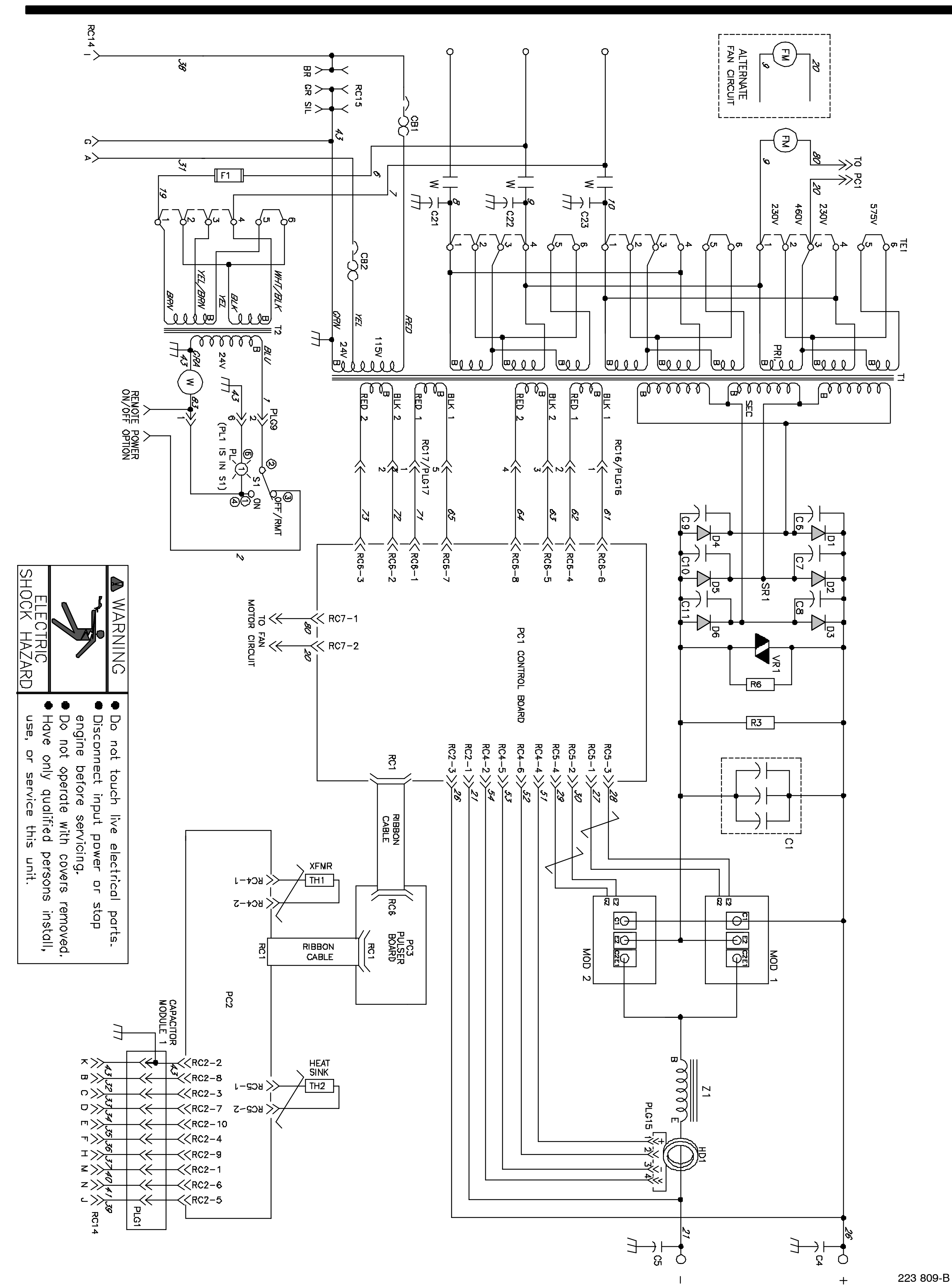


Figure 7-1. Circuit Diagram For NT 456 CC/CV Models

SECTION 8 – PARTS LIST

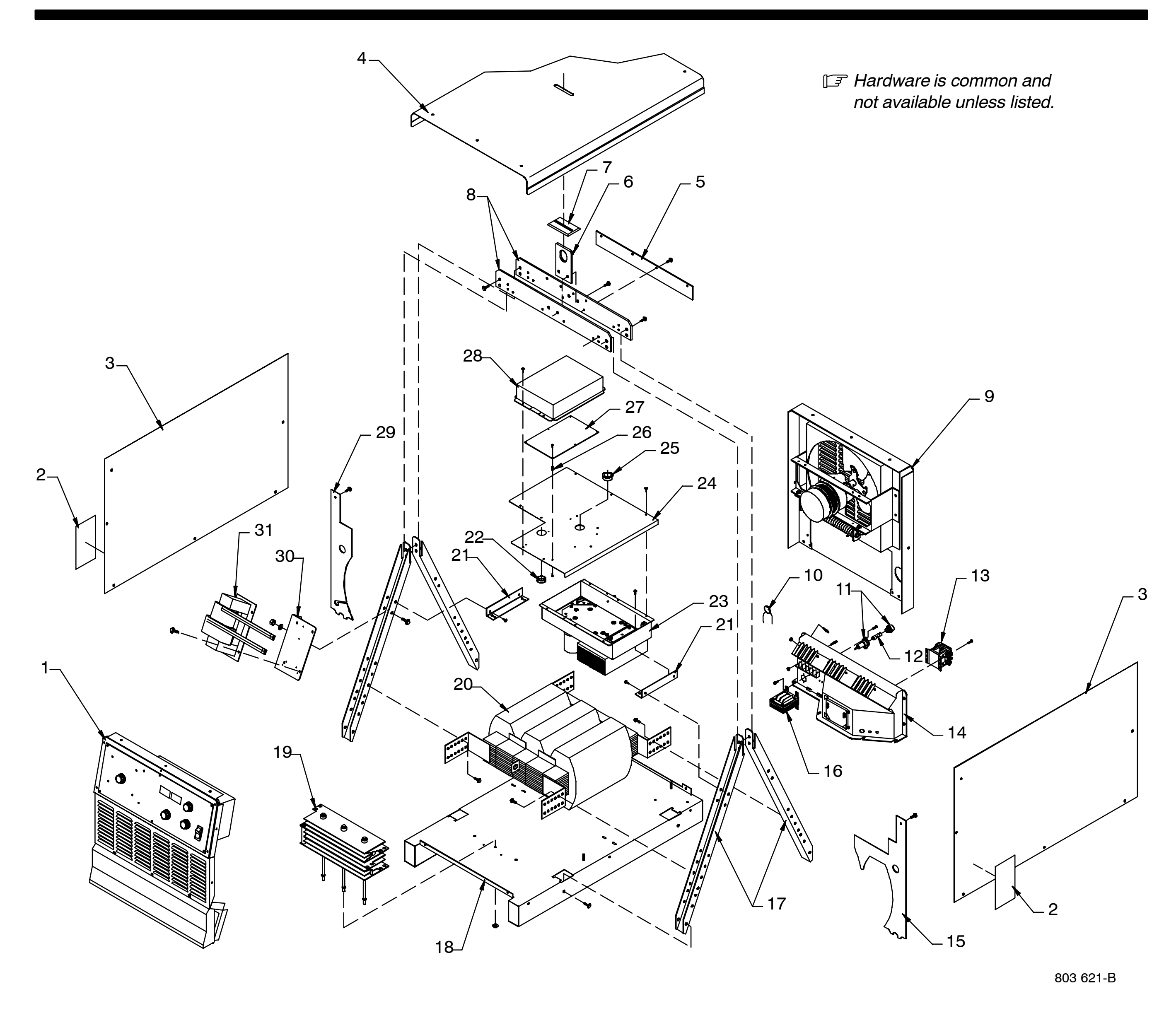


Figure 8-1. Main Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 8-1. Main Assembly	
... 1		Fig 8-2	.. PANEL, Front w/Components	1
... 2		217 136	.. LABEL,WARNING ELECTRIC SHOCK	2
... 3		+179 432	.. PANEL, SIDE	2
... 4		179 431	.. COVER, TOP	1
... 5		213 898	.. BAFFLE, AIR UPPER IGBT ASSY	1
... 6		162 830	.. LIFT EYE	1
... 7		177 279	.. GASKET, LIFT EYE	1
... 8		162 820	.. BAR, MTG LIFT EYE	2
... 9		Fig 8-4	.. PANEL, REAR	1
... 10	C21,22,23	163 906	.. CAPACITOR	3
... 11		159 034	.. HOLDER, FUSE MINTR 10.3MM X 33.3 TO 38.1MM PANEL MT	1
... 12	F1	156 065	.. FUSE, CRTG .5 AMP 600 V TIME DELAY	1
... 13	W	160 793	.. CONTACTOR, DEF PRP 60A 3P 24VAC COIL W/BOXLUG	1

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity

Figure 8-1. Main Assembly (Continued)

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
14	TE1	159 244	.. PRIMARY BOX (Consisting of),	1
		601 835	... NUT, 10-32 BRASS	24
		038 887	... STUD, PRIMARY BOARD BRS 10−32 X 1.375	24
		010 913	... WASHER, FLAT .218IDX0.460ODX.031T BRS	24
		038 618	... LINK, JUMPER TERM BD PRI	8
15		212 095	.. BAFFLE, AIR	1
16	T2	159 042	.. XFMR, CONTROL 50VA 24V 230/460/575 PRI 60HZ	1
17		162 816	.. CHANNEL, UPRIGHT	4
18		215 211	.. BASE	1
19	SR1	207 663	.. RECTIFIER, SI DIODE 500 AMP	1
20	T1	224 297	.. XFMR, POWER MAIN 230/460/575	1
	TH1	223 386	.. THERMISTOR, NTC 10K OHM @ 25 DEG C 34IN LEAD	1
	RC16,17	212 420	.. HOUSING RCPT+PINS, (SERVICE KIT) 3PIN/5PIN	1
	PLG16,17	217 885	.. HOUSING, PLUG+SKTS (SERVICE KIT)3 SKT/5 SKT	1
21		212 316	.. BRACKET, MOUNTING IGBT ASSEMBLY	2
22		179 276	.. BUSHING, SNAP−IN NYL 1.000 ID X 1.375 MTG HOLE CENT	1
23		Fig 8-3	.. ASSEMBLY, IGBT/CAPACITOR	1
24		211 928	.. COVER, IGBT/CAPACITOR ASSEMBLY	1
25		057 358	.. BUSHING, SNAP−IN NYL 1.000 ID X 1.375 MTG HOLE	1
26		190 512	.. STAND−OFF, NO 6−32 X .640 LG .250 HEX AL FEM	6
27	PC1	222 309	.. CIRCUIT CARD ASSY,CONTROL	1
	PLG8/RC2	131 204	.. HOUSING, PLUG & SOCKETS	1
	PLG4/RC4	115 093	.. HOUSING, PLUG & SOCKETS	1
	PLG5/RC5	115 094	.. HOUSING, PLUG & SOCKETS	1
	PLG6/RC6	115 092	.. HOUSING, PLUG & SOCKETS	1
	PLG7/RC7	131 054	.. HOUSING, PLUG & SOCKETS	1
28		212 592	.. COVER, PC BOARD	1
29		212 594	.. BAFFLE, AIR	1
30		193 462	.. BRACKET, MOUNTING CONTACTOR	1
31	Z1	211 150	.. STABILIZER	1

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

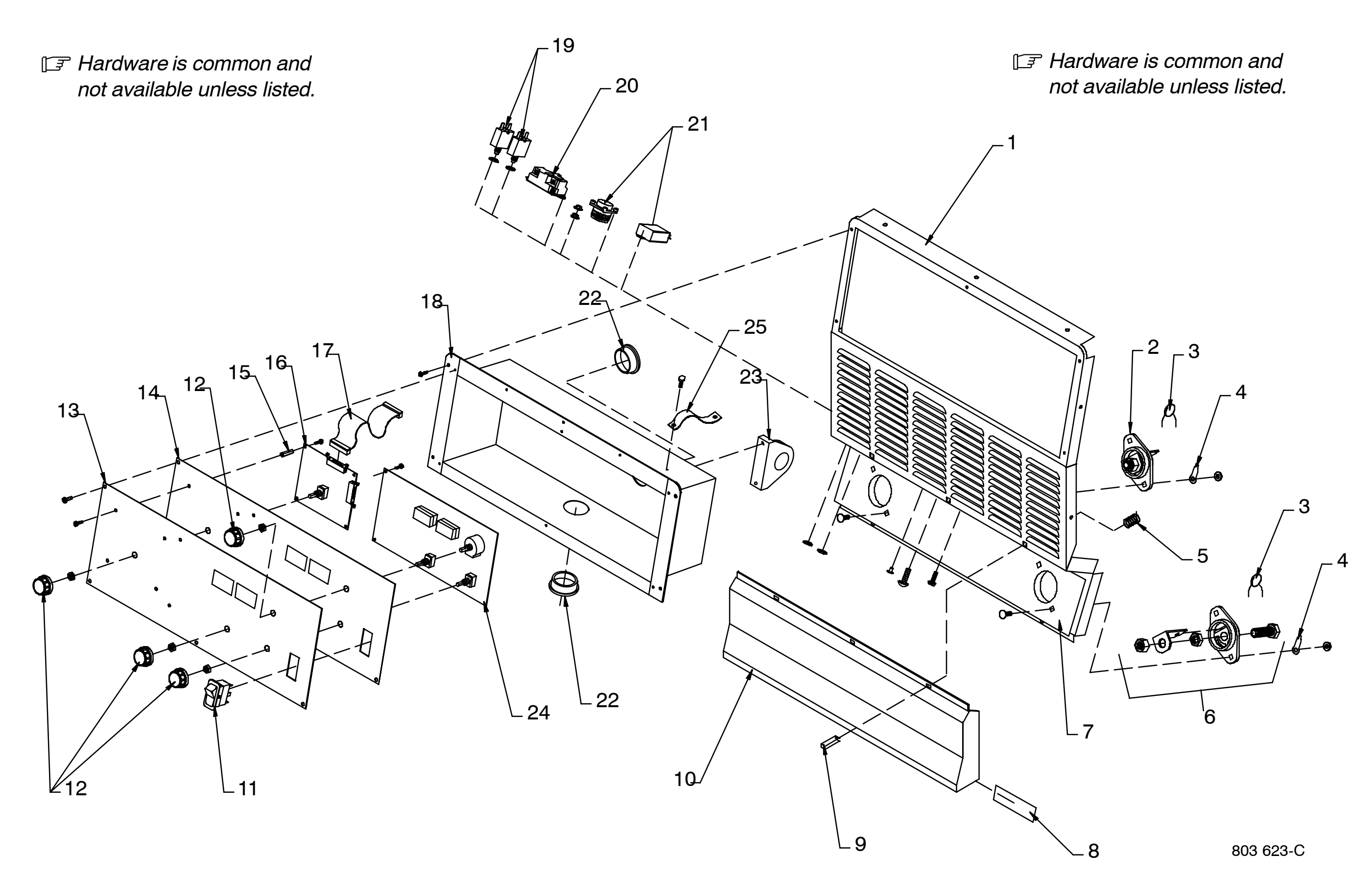


Figure 8-2. Panel, Front With Components

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 8-2. Panel, Front With Components (Fig 8-1 Item 1)	
1		204 143	PANEL, FRONT	1
2	POS	181 245	TERMINAL, PWR OUTPUT RED	1
3	C4, 5	128 750	CAPACITOR, CER DISC .1 UF 500 VDC W/TERMS	2
4		010 381	CONNECTOR, RECTIFIER	2
5		161 303	SPRING, CPRSN .600 OD X .072 WIRE X 1.500 PLD	3
6	NEG	181 246	TERMINAL, PWR OUTPUT BLACK	1
7		212 318	PLATE,CONTROL LOWER	1
8		217 865	LABEL,WARNING ELECTRIC SHOCK AND REDUCED AIR	1
9		160 935	CLIP, SPRING	3
10		+172 587	COVER, OUTPUT STUD GENERIC	1
11	S1	159 039	SWITCH, ROCKER SPDT 15A 125VAC ON−NONE−ON ILLUM	1
	PLG 9	185 626	CONN, BODY 56 SERIES 5−FEMALE TERMINALS	
12		174 991	KNOB, POINTER 1.250 DIA X .250 ID W/SPRING CLIP−.21	4
12		174 991	KNOB, POINTER 1.250 DIA X .250 ID W/SPRING CLIP−.21 (FOR MODELS WITH STOCK NO. 907122011 ONLY)	3
		119 951	BLANK, SNAP−IN NYL .437 MTG HOLE BLACK (FOR MODELS WITH STOCK NO. 907122011 ONLY)	1
13		219 646	NAMEPLATE	1
14		218 080	PANEL, FRONT UPPER	1
15		190 512	STAND−OFF, NO 6−32 X .640 LG .250 HEX AL FEM	6
16	PC3	212 800	CIRCUIT CARD ASSY, PULSER INTERFACE W/PROGRAM	1
17		214 606	RIBBON CABLE	1
18		211 149	ELECTRONICS BOX	1
19	CB 1, 2	093 995	CIRCUIT BREAKER, MAN RESET 1P 15A 250VAC FRICT	2
20	RC15	604 176	RCPT, STR DX GRD 2P3W 15A 125V	1
21		211 506	RECEPTACLE, CAPACITOR W/LEADS (consisting of)	1
	RC14	143 976	. . RCPT W/SKTS (SERVICE KIT)	1
	C-MOD 1	217 835	. . MODULE,FILTER .1MF X 8/ .022MF X 1 500VDC W/GND	1
	PLG1	200 952	CONN, RECT INSULATION DISPLACEMENT	1
22		010 494	BUSHING, SNAP−IN NYL 1.375 ID X 1.750 MTG HOLE	2
23	HD1	168 829	TRANSDUCER, CURRENT 1000A MODULE MAX OPEN LOOP	1
24	PC2	223 805	CIRCUIT CARD ASSY, FRONT PANEL & DISPLAY	1
24	PC2	222 712	CIRCUIT CARD ASSY, FRONT PANEL & DISPLAY (FOR MODELS WITH STOCK NO. 907122011 ONLY)	1
	PLG2	115 091	HOUSING, PLG & SKTS, (SERVICE KIT)	1
25		218 352	STRAP,GROUNDING 5.50 IN LONG	1

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

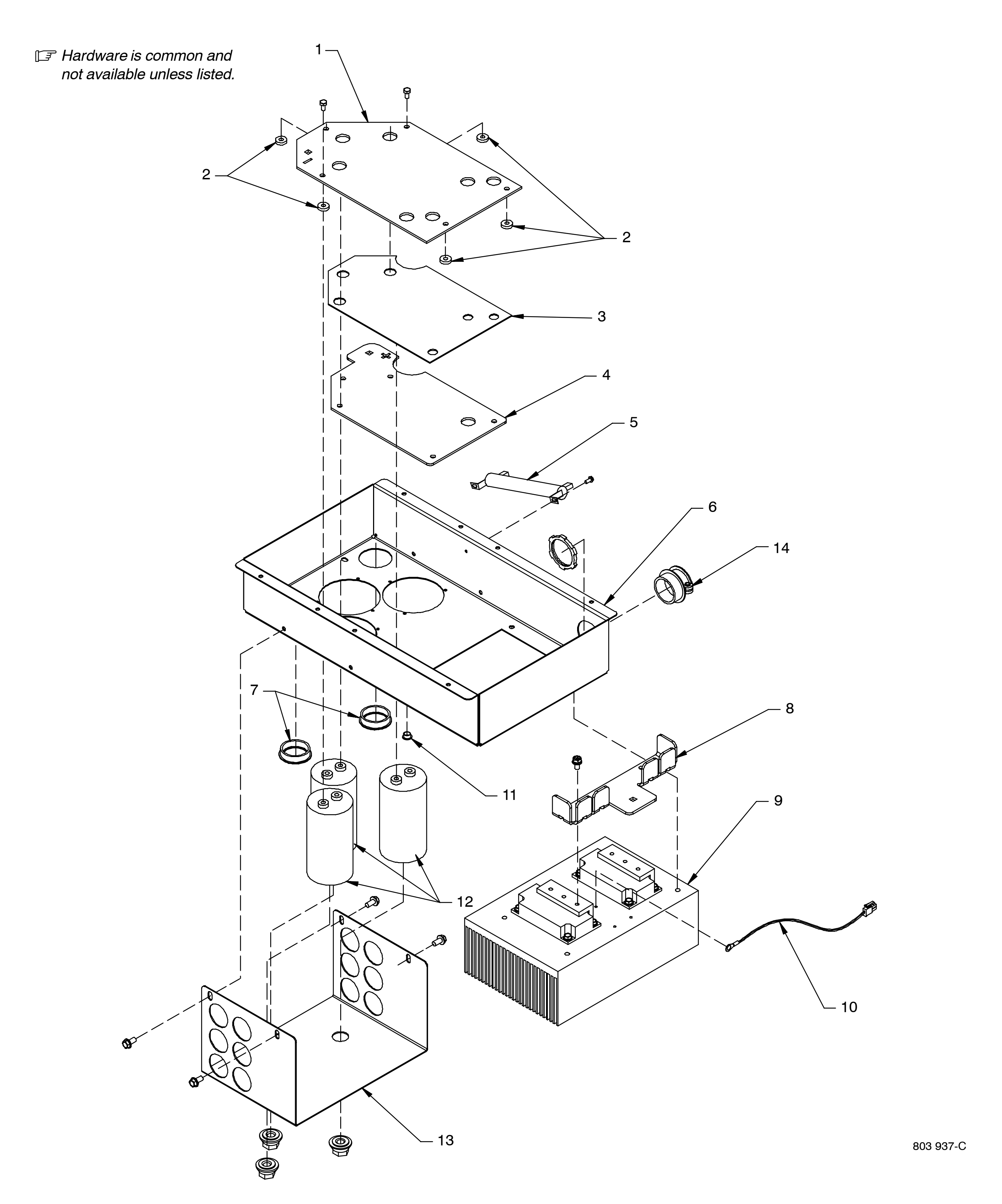


Figure 8-3. IGBT/Capacitor Assembly

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
		221 298	**Figure 8-3. IGBT/Capacitor Assembly (Fig 8-1 item 23)**	
1		221 301	BUS PLATE, IGBT TO CAPACITOR NEGATIVE	1
2		221 304	STAND−OFF, CONDUCTIVE BUS	5
3		221 303	INSULATOR, BUS PLATE	1
4		221 300	BUS PLATE, IGBT TO CAPACITOR POSITIVE	1
5	R3	188 067	RESISTOR, WW FXD 100 W 200 OHM W/CLIPS	1
6		221 299	TRAY, MOUNTING COMPONENTS	1
7		010 494	BUSHING, SNAP−IN NYL 1.375 ID X 1.750 MTG HOLE	2
8		224 144	BUS BAR, IGBT OUTPUT W/FINS	1
9		223 387	ASSY, HEAT SINK/600A IGBT	1
10	TH2	188 431	THERMISTOR, NTC 30K OHM @ 25 DEG C 27IN LEAD	1
11		010 546	BUSHING, SNAP−IN NYL .375 ID X .500 MTG HOLE	1
12	C1	222 654	CAPACITOR, ELCTLT 35000 UF 100 VDC CAN 3.00DIA STUDMNT	3
13		222 653	BRACKET, MTG CAPACITOR	1
14		010 467	CONN, CLAMP CABLE 1.250	1

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.

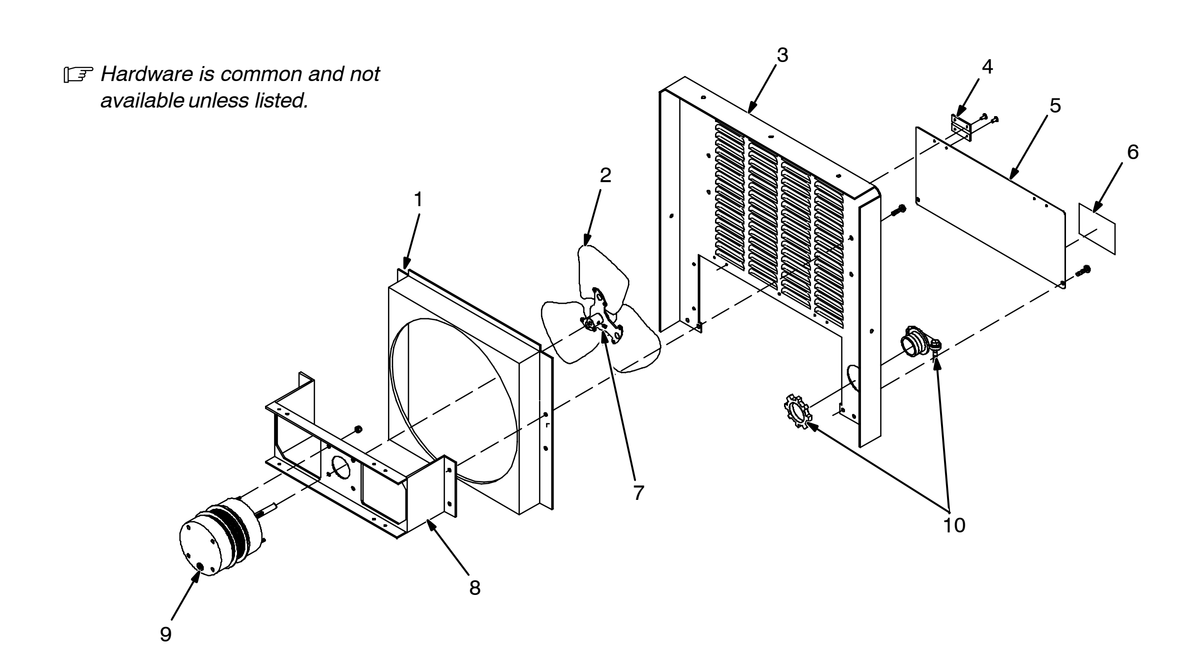


Figure 8-4. Panel, Rear With Components

Item No.	Dia. Mkgs.	Part No.	Description	Quantity
			Figure 8-4. Panel, Rear With Components (Fig 8-1 Item 9)	
1		173 283	CHAMBER, PLENUM 14 IN	1
2		180 165	BLADE, FAN 14 IN 3WG 28DEG .375 BORE CCW	1
3		162 807	PANEL, REAR	1
4		168 343	HINGE, DOOR PRIMARY	2
5		+162 818	DOOR, ACCESS PRIMARY	1
6		217 733	LABEL, WARNING ELECTRIC SHOCK & INPUT POWER (EN/FR)	1
7		602 177	SCREW, SET .250-20 X .250KNRLPT SCH STL	2
8		124 274	BRACKET, MTG FAN MOTOR	1
9	FM	208 402	MOTOR, 1/12HP 230V 1550RPM 50/60HZ .83A	1
10		010 467	CONNECTOR, CLAMP CABLE 1.250	1

+When ordering a component originally displaying a precautionary label, the label should also be ordered.

To maintain the factory original performance of your equipment, use only Manufacturer's Suggested Replacement Parts. Model and serial number required when ordering parts from your local distributor.



Effective January 1, 2005
(Equipment with a serial number preface of "LF" or newer)

This limited warranty supersedes all previous Miller warranties and is exclusive with no other guarantees or warranties expressed or implied.

Warranty Questions?

Call 1-800-4-A-MILLER for your local Miller distributor.

Your distributor also gives you ...

Service
You always get the fast, reliable response you need. Most replacement parts can be in your hands in 24 hours.

Support
Need fast answers to the tough welding questions? Contact your distributor. The expertise of the distributor and Miller is there to help you, every step of the way.



LIMITED WARRANTY – Subject to the terms and conditions below, Miller Electric Mfg. Co., Appleton, Wisconsin, warrants to its original retail purchaser that new Miller equipment sold after the effective date of this limited warranty is free of defects in material and workmanship at the time it is shipped by Miller. THIS WARRANTY IS EXPRESSLY IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS.

Within the warranty periods listed below, Miller will repair or replace any warranted parts or components that fail due to such defects in material or workmanship. Miller must be notified in writing within thirty (30) days of such defect or failure, at which time Miller will provide instructions on the warranty claim procedures to be followed.

Miller shall honor warranty claims on warranted equipment listed below in the event of such a failure within the warranty time periods. All warranty time periods start on the date that the equipment was delivered to the original retail purchaser, or one year after the equipment is sent to a North American distributor or eighteen months after the equipment is sent to an International distributor.

1. 5 Years Parts — 3 Years Labor
   * Original main power rectifiers
   * Inverters (input and output rectifiers only)
2. 3 Years — Parts and Labor
   * Transformer/Rectifier Power Sources
   * Plasma Arc Cutting Power Sources
   * Semi-Automatic and Automatic Wire Feeders
   * Inverter Power Sources (Unless Otherwise Stated)
   * Water Coolant Systems (Integrated)
   * Intellitig
   * Maxstar 150
   * Engine Driven Welding Generators
     (NOTE: Engines are warranted separately by the engine manufacturer.)
3. 1 Year — Parts and Labor Unless Specified
   * DS-2 Wire Feeder
   * Motor Driven Guns (w/exception of Spoolmate Spoolguns)
   * Process Controllers
   * Positioners and Controllers
   * Automatic Motion Devices
   * RFCS Foot Controls
   * Induction Heating Power Sources and Coolers
   * Water Coolant Systems (Non-Integrated)
   * Flowgauge and Flowmeter Regulators (No Labor)
   * HF Units
   * Grids
   * Maxstar 85, 140
   * Spot Welders
   * Load Banks
   * Arc Stud Power Sources & Arc Stud Guns
   * Racks
   * Running Gear/Trailers
   * Plasma Cutting Torches (except APT & SAF Models)
   * Field Options
     (NOTE: Field options are covered under True Blue® for the remaining warranty period of the product they are installed in, or for a minimum of one year — whichever is greater.)
4. 6 Months — Batteries
5. 90 Days — Parts
   * MIG Guns/TIG Torches
   * Induction Heating Coils and Blankets
   * APT & SAF Model Plasma Cutting Torches
   * Remote Controls
   * Accessory Kits
   * Replacement Parts (No labor)
   * Spoolmate Spoolguns
   * Canvas Covers

Miller's True Blue® Limited Warranty shall not apply to:

1. **Consumable components; such as contact tips, cutting nozzles, contactors, brushes, slip rings, relays or parts that fail due to normal wear. (Exception: brushes, slip rings, and relays are covered on Bobcat, Trailblazer, and Legend models.)**
2. Items furnished by Miller, but manufactured by others, such as engines or trade accessories. These items are covered by the manufacturer's warranty, if any.
3. Equipment that has been modified by any party other than Miller, or equipment that has been improperly installed, improperly operated or misused based upon industry standards, or equipment which has not had reasonable and necessary maintenance, or equipment which has been used for operation outside of the specifications for the equipment.

MILLER PRODUCTS ARE INTENDED FOR PURCHASE AND USE BY COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL USERS AND PERSONS TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED IN THE USE AND MAINTENANCE OF WELDING EQUIPMENT.

In the event of a warranty claim covered by this warranty, the exclusive remedies shall be, at Miller's option: (1) repair; or (2) replacement; or, where authorized in writing by Miller in appropriate cases, (3) the reasonable cost of repair or replacement at an authorized Miller service station; or (4) payment of or credit for the purchase price (less reasonable depreciation based upon actual use) upon return of the goods at customer's risk and expense. Miller's option of repair or replacement will be F.O.B., Factory at Appleton, Wisconsin, or F.O.B. at a Miller authorized service facility as determined by Miller. Therefore no compensation or reimbursement for transportation costs of any kind will be allowed.

TO THE EXTENT PERMITTED BY LAW, THE REMEDIES PROVIDED HEREIN ARE THE SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE REMEDIES. IN NO EVENT SHALL MILLER BE LIABLE FOR DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOSS OF PROFIT), WHETHER BASED ON CONTRACT, TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY.

ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY NOT PROVIDED HEREIN AND ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY, GUARANTY OR REPRESENTATION AS TO PERFORMANCE, AND ANY REMEDY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT TORT OR ANY OTHER LEGAL THEORY WHICH, BUT FOR THIS PROVISION, MIGHT ARISE BY IMPLICATION, OPERATION OF LAW, CUSTOM OF TRADE OR COURSE OF DEALING, INCLUDING ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO ANY AND ALL EQUIPMENT FURNISHED BY MILLER IS EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED BY MILLER.

Some states in the U.S.A. do not allow limitations of how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion of incidental, indirect, special or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you. This warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from state to state.

In Canada, legislation in some provinces provides for certain additional warranties or remedies other than as stated herein, and to the extent that they may not be waived, the limitations and exclusions set out above may not apply. This Limited Warranty provides specific legal rights, and other rights may be available, but may vary from province to province.



Please complete and retain with your personal records.

Model Name	Serial/Style Number
Purchase Date	(Date which equipment was delivered to original customer.)
Distributor	
Address	
City	
State	Zip



For Service

Contact a DISTRIBUTOR or SERVICE AGENCY near you.

Always provide Model Name and Serial/Style Number.

Contact your Distributor for:	Welding Supplies and Consumables Options and Accessories Personal Safety Equipment Service and Repair Replacement Parts Training (Schools, Videos, Books) Technical Manuals (Servicing Information and Parts) Circuit Diagrams Welding Process Handbooks To locate a Distributor or Service Agency visit www.millerwelds.com or call 1-800-4-A-Miller
Contact the Delivering Carrier to:	File a claim for loss or damage during shipment. For assistance in filing or settling claims, contact your distributor and/or equipment manufacturer's Transportation Department.

Miller Electric Mfg. Co.
An Illinois Tool Works Company
1635 West Spencer Street
Appleton, WI 54914 USA

International Headquarters–USA
USA Phone: 920-735-4505 Auto-Attended
USA & Canada FAX: 920-735-4134
International FAX: 920-735-4125

European Headquarters – United Kingdom
Phone: 44 (0) 1204-593493
FAX: 44 (0) 1204-598066

www.MillerWelds.com



PRINTED IN USA